

THE AMERICAN

Vol. I. MARION, VIRGINIA, THURSDAY, AUGUST 14, 1913.

LUTHERAN SYNOD OF SOUTHWEST VIRGINIA

Meets With the Marion Church This Week. Attendance Large.

The annual sessions of the Lutheran Synod of Southwest Virginia are being held in the Lutheran church here during this week, and a large assembly of Lutheran ministers, lay delegates and visitors are in attendance.

Preceding the formal opening of Synod Wednesday morning, a devotional service was held Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock. The service was largely musical, the Marion Choral Society taking part and rendering splendid selections. The sermon was preached by Rev. B. E. Petree, of Wytheville.

Synod was formally opened Wednesday morning at 9 o'clock by Rev. W. R. Brown, vice-president, in the absence of the president, Rev. T. O. Keister.

The synodical sermon was preached at 11 o'clock by Rev. Chas. K. Hunton, and the communion administered.

The service Wednesday evening was devoted to the home mission cause, and the congregation was addressed by Rev. E. C. Cooper, and Rev. R. S. Patterson, general home mission secretary of the United Synod.

The sermon this morning was preached by Rev. E. L. Ritchie, and the evening service will be devoted to the foreign mission work of the Lutheran Church, when Dr. R. C. Holland, general foreign mission secretary, will address the Synod.

Officers of Synod are as follows: Dr. T. O. Keister, president; Rev. W. R. Brown, vice-president; Rev. G. H. Rhoads, secretary; A. B. Greiner, M. D., treasurer.

The following ministers and delegates are in attendance: Rev. J. J. Scherer, D. D., Rev. A. Philippi, D. D., Rev. T. A. Fox, W. E. Hubbard, Rev. J. B. Greiner, Rev. F. V. N. Painter, D. D., Rev. B. W. Cronk, Rev. T. O. Keister, D. D., Rev. W. R. Brown, Rev. D. S. Fox, Rev. Paul Seig, Rev. C. M. Fox, Rev. Chas. K. Hunton, Rev. K. Umberger, Rev. J. M. Tise, Rev. J. C. Peery, Rev. E. L. Ritchie, Rev. Geo. H. Rhoads, Rev. J. D. Utt, Rev. B. F. Landis, Rev. J. A. C. Hurt, Rev. D. M. Huddle, Rev. J. L. Smith, Rev. R. E. Kern, Rev. B. E. Petree, Rev. E. C. Cooper, Rev. J. I. Coiner, Rev. W. A. Sadler, Rev. J. A. Morehead, D. D., Rev. A. G. Voight, D. D., Rev. R. C. Holland, D. D., Rev. R. S. Patterson, Prof. Wythe Morehead. Delegates: C. A. Crabtree, Glen Mahood, Jno. H. Gose, C. R. Fisher, R. W. Kime, B. P. Ward, Virgil Anderson, Chas. Bumgardner, Geo. D. Brown, Dr. E. W. Peery, E. K. Coyner, H. F. Davis, Tom Garrison, Prof. J. E. B. Smith, J. Edgar Walters, N. V. Deaton, J. L. Cronice, Capt. J. J. Cronice, Capt. J. J. Geisler, Dr. W. H. Cassell.

Entertains With Lawn Party.

Monday afternoon from 3:30 to 5:30, Master Boyd Staley gave a lawn party to a number of his little friends. Various games were played, after which the children, seated on the grass, under the shade of the trees, enjoyed refreshments. Those present were: Lucy Sheffey, Emily Jeffrey, Frances Lincoln, Elizabeth Pendleton, Frances Coynor, Mary Elizabeth Cook, May Copenhaver, Evelyn Sprinkle, Marion Rhodes, James White Sheffey, Jr., John D. Lincoln, Willard Lincoln, Ralph Lincoln, Whitmore Hurt, Staley Baylor, James King and Stuart Staley.

That evening, from 7:30 to 11:30, Misses Nell and Pauline Staley gave a porch and lawn party in honor of the Basket Ball Club. Under the light of a beautiful moon, and the rays of electric lights or porches and among the trees, interesting games were played until a late hour, the last one being the popular game of "Conversation." The boys were given cards, upon which were written "deep" subjects, such as "woman suffrage," "old bachelors," "old maids," etc. They were expected to make an engagement with a different girl for each subject. At the end of five minutes, a bell was rung and a new girl had to be chosen and a new subject discussed.

Colored heads, figures, etc., taken from the front page of magazine, then each of these cut in half, were distributed. Half of each picture given to the boys, and the other half to the girls. These had to be matched, and the couple whose pictures matched enjoyed refreshments together.

Refreshments were served by Mrs. H. B. Staley, Miss Lizzie Painter, Mrs. J. Blaine Richardson, of Richmond, and Miss Helen Scherer, of Richmond.

Among the guests were: Misses Nellie Buchanan, Nellie Repass, Alexina Lincoln, Josephine Anderson, Elizabeth Greer, Rose and Eva Greer, Ruth Bristol, Jean Copenhaver, Thelma Richardson, Elizabeth Copenhaver, Julia Higginbotham, Nellie Miller, Sallie Barksdale, of Roanoke, and Nellie Estis, of Roanoke. Messrs. Robert Workman, Frank Miller, Charles Lincoln, Preston Copenhaver, Cameron King, Jennings Mitchell, Willis Sprinkle, Willard Copenhaver, Randolph Copenhaver, C. Lee Richardson, Jr., Love Rouse, Garland Alexander, Fred Reeves and Walter Jackson.

Miss Sallie Rice is visiting her sister, Mrs. B. B. Thornton, of Roanoke.

REMEMBRANCE OF AN OLD FRIEND

Is Pleasantly Awakened By Meeting With a Young Lady Visiting in Marion.

Sometimes an unexpected incident will come upon one who is no longer young, and will awaken pleasant recollections of a particular person with whom they had intimate associations in the years gone by. The editor of THE AMERICAN has just been brought face to face with such an occurrence. A few days ago we had the pleasure of meeting Miss Gertrude Coyner, a charming young lady, who is here visiting her uncle, Mr. E. K. Coyner. We were informed by Miss Coyner that she is the granddaughter of the late Col. William C. Elam, who was for a number of years the most noted and one of the ablest editors that has been known in Virginia journalism. Many persons now living here will recall the fact that Col. Elam was editor of the Richmond Whig during that eventful period when the people of Virginia were acutely and bitterly divided on the question of readjusting the State's debt. Col. Elam's great editorial work in behalf of the cause of the Readjuster party, which he helped to create and lead to victory, is memorable in the annals of Virginia politics. It endeared him to the Readjusters and won for him bitter hostility from what were called the Funders. To his mighty pen was largely ascribed the wonderful victory of the Readjusters in 1881, when they gained control of all the departments of the State government—the executive, legislative and judicial. In recognition of his great services, the Readjusters, at the 1881-82 session of the General Assembly, elected him Secretary of the Commonwealth. This position he filled most acceptably for a term of four years.

It was the good fortune of the editor of THE AMERICAN, who was then publisher and editor of the Marion Patriot-Herald, to be associated with Colonel Elam in his battles for the Readjuster cause. From him we received an inspiration and training in our editorial work that has not ceased to burn during our experience in newspaper work, covering a period of nearly forty years. Saul of Tarsus was no more eager as a pupil of Gamaliel than was the then young editor of The Patriot-Herald of William C. Elam. He had been a gallant soldier in the Confederate army, and when the hot battles of Readjustment were being fought he proved himself as courageous as he did on battlefields during the war between the States. Twice was he called to the field of honor by political foes, once by Richard Bierne, editor of the Richmond News, and once by Col. Tom Smith, a hot-headed, gallant officer of the Confederacy. Though his vision was so imperfect that he could hardly distinguish a man from a stump at the distance duels were usually undaunted, Colonel Elam responded with unflinching nerve to his challengers, and in each of the duels was severely wounded.

When the Norfolk Pilot was established at Norfolk, Va., Colonel Elam became editor of that paper and there terminated his editorial career. That paper was afterward merged with The Norfolk Virginian and is published as the Virginian-Pilot; and it is now edited by ex-Governor William B. Cameron, who has for many years been recognized as one of the most gifted writers in Virginia. The old Patriot-Herald was the first paper, to name William E. Cameron for governor; and with its limited power combined with the great force of the Richmond Whig under the editorial charge of William C. Elam, contributed largely to the election of Cameron and in securing a readjustment of Virginia's debt. The editor of THE AMERICAN is proud to have been associated in the glorious work with two such brilliant and brave men as these, and to have enjoyed the right and distinction of having them call him friend.

Inspector to Visit Bristol Postoffice.

Bristol, Va., Aug. 11.—It is intimated that the postoffice inspector in chief is to be here to look into the double post-office arrangement now in existence, to determine whether or not the Bristol, Va., office is to be continued or abolished, and it is said that the whole matter probably will be decided upon his judgment. Some persons think it unlikely, however, that the chief inspector will have this task in charge in person, since he is more of a directing officer. The Virginians are naturally more apprehensive, considering that the department has reissued the order to discontinue the office, fixing September 30th as the date.

"500" Party.

On last Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock Miss Lizzie Painter entertained her friends with a "500" party in honor of her niece, Miss Helen Scherer, of Richmond, Va. Misses Katherine Copenhaver and Evelyn Sprinkle punched the tully cards. Those who were present were:

Misses Kate and Hulah Fudge, Mary Miles, Mary Gertrude Painter, Ruby Dickenson, Alice Lincoln, Kate Brosius, Ruth Campbell, Lennie Mae Goolsby, Margaret Middleton, Virginia Buchanan, Lillian Thomas, Elizabeth Pritchett and Mrs. Jno. P. Sheffey.

ENVOY LIND BEGINS DUTIES IN MEXICO

Opens Offices at U. S. Embassy in the Capitol City.

Mexico City, Aug. 11.—Former Governor John Lind, the personal envoy of President Wilson in Mexico City, installed himself today in the temporary offices at the United States embassy as unofficial adviser to the American charge d'affaires, Nelson O'Shaughnessy.

Mr. Lind was an early riser this morning. The sun had not mounted high over Popoca Tepetl mountain before he was astir. He took a stroll through the park in front of his hotel and down San Francisco avenue before the shutters were removed from the store windows.

A few hours later an embassy automobile called at the hotel and conveyed Mr. Lind to the embassy of the United States, where, to the accompaniment of the hammering of carpenters in adjoining rooms, they were preparing the household goods of Henry Lane Wilson, the former American ambassador here for shipment to the United States, the "adviser" entered upon his duties.

Dr. William Bayard Hale, who no longer retained his identity as the confidential envoy of President Wilson, called at the embassy today and held a long conference with former Governor Lind and Mr. O'Shaughnessy. No one at the conference would state what the first steps of the pacification plan were to be or when they were to be taken.

Federal Gamboa, the new Mexican secretary for foreign relations, speaking today with regard to M. Lind's mission, said:

"I have great faith in the reasonableness of the judgment of the United States and I have the conviction that the difficulties between Mexico and the United States soon will be adjusted."

SPECULATION WILL BAR BANKS FROM LOANS

Character of Business to Determine Aid to Be Received From U. S. Treasury.

Washington, Aug. 12.—Banks which borrow or loan money for speculative purposes will be denied any portion of the \$50,000,000 of government funds about to be deposited in the National banks to assist in moving the crops and the entire amount will go to institutions that earnestly strive to meet the currency demands of the agricultural sections.

This policy of the Treasury Department was announced today when Acting Comptroller of the Currency Kane, in connection with a call for the condition of National banks, at the close of business August 9, asked every National bank in the country to report detailed information of all money loaned or borrowed. Upon the basis of this data, expected to be available in time for the distribution of the \$50,000,000, the Treasury department will aim to differentiate between the banks which borrow or loan in connection with speculative operations or are chronic borrowers and those who endeavor to relieve financial straits wherever it exists.

Information of this character, it was announced, will now be regularly obtained by the comptroller of the currency as a feature of his calls for the condition of National banks in order that the Treasury department may know what sections of the country are in need of additional circulation at various periods of the year. This innovation is the forerunner of other material changes in the character of information banks will be required in the future to furnish the government. The forms which have been in use for years are being studied with a view to further steps to obtain detailed information.

Matrimonial.

On Thursday, the 31st of July, 1913, Mr. Roy Houston and Miss Grace Campbell Anderson were married in Bristol, Tenn. The ceremony was performed by Dr. Rosser, pastor of the First Baptist church in that city, at the parsonage, 601 Spruce street. The groom is the only child of the late Dr. M. D. Houston, and the bride is the daughter of J. L. C. Anderson, treasurer of Smyth county. Mr. and Mrs. Houston were both residents of the Adwolve neighborhood. She was attending the Normal at Emory and Henry, and Mr. Houston went down and joined her there. From Emory they went to Bristol and were married.

On last Monday Mr. and Mrs. Houston left for Govan, Wash., accompanied by his mother. He and his mother own a valuable boundary of land at that place containing 680 acres, and lying within one mile of the great Columbia River. They will remain in Washington about two months and then return to their home in this county.

Ice Cream Supper.

The ladies of Greenwood Sunday School will serve ice cream and cake on the church lawn Saturday, Aug. 23rd, from 3 to 8 p. m. Proceeds to go towards furnishing new church. The public is cordially invited.

TO IMPEACH GOVERNOR SULZER

Resolution Offered in The Assembly By Representative Levy.

Albany, N. Y., Aug. 11.—The report of the Frawley legislative committee charging Governor Sulzer with having diverted campaign contributions to his own private use was adopted by the legislature early today and a resolution to impeach him for "wilful and corrupt conduct in office and for high crimes and misdemeanors," was offered in the assembly by Majority Leader Levy.

By a vote of sixty-four to thirty the assembly passed shortly before 1 o'clock this morning the motion of Assemblymen Levy to consider today the resolution to impeach the governor. The House adjourned at 1:25 and, until 11 a. m. Tuesday.

The impeachment resolution introduced in the assembly tonight by Majority Leader Levy follows: "Whereas the joint legislative investigating committee has filed a report in the assembly on the eleventh day of August, 1913, together with testimony annexed thereto, showing or tending to show that Governor Wm. Sulzer, of the State of New York, made a false and fraudulent report to the secretary of state under his oath as required by law that the total contributions in aid of his campaign as candidate for the office of governor were \$5,400 and no more, and, whereas in truth and in fact the amount was greatly in excess of said sum to the personal knowledge of said Sulzer; and such report further showing or tending to show that he converted to his own private use contributions given in aid of his said election for the purchase of securities or other private uses; that he engaged in stock market speculations at a time when he was governor and was vigorously pressing legislation against the New York Stock Exchange which would affect the business of, and prices on, the exchange; that he used the power of his office as governor to suppress and withhold the truth to prevent the production of evidence in relation to the investigation of campaign contributions and violations of law in respect thereto by ordering and directing witnesses, some of whom were employees of the State to act in contempt of the joint legislative committee and that further he used his office as governor in rewarding or attempting to reward such witness or witnesses by securing or influencing their appointment or promotion in the State government; that as governor, the said William Sulzer has punished legislators who disagreed or differed with him in legislative enactments in the public welfare and has traded executive approval of bills for support of his direct primary and other measures in which he was personally interested. That as governor he wilfully and corruptly made false, public statements advising and directing citizens to suppress evidence in reference to his unlawful use of contributions made to him for campaign purposes, and whereas he has otherwise corruptly and unlawfully acted or omitted to act.

"Therefore be it resolved that William Sulzer, governor of the State of New York, hereby is impeached for wilful and corrupt conduct in office for high crimes and misdemeanors."

GENERAL BOARD OF STATE HOSPITALS

Held Meeting on Yesterday at The Southwestern State Hospital.

The General Board of State Hospitals, which is composed of the three local members of the five State hospitals, met on yesterday at the Southwestern State Hospital at Marion. The General Board holds an annual meeting at each of the five institutions. As far as we could ascertain the following members were in attendance at the meeting yesterday:

C. C. Taliaferro, H. L. Morgan, Geo. L. Killinger, Dr. Dew, Dr. Stephenson and Messrs. Gilliam and Osborne.

A very thorough inspection was made of the Hospital in all its departments, medical, domestic, financial, farming, etc., and the report is said to have been favorable and endorsed without cause for criticism.

Full reports were considered from the several State institutions receiving the State's money, and, by comparing notes of the management and expenses in all their detail, much is said to have been gained in the way of efficiency and economy.

Southwest Land Company.

Messrs. W. R. and Roby E. Kestner, father and son, and E. C. Akers, of the Southwest Land Company, home office at Abingdon, Va., are now at Marion. They have come here to exploit and sell the valuable boundary of land belonging to Dr. J. C. King, lying east of Marion. They have divided the land into lots, and will proceed to sell them by a novel scheme, which they have set forth in a wonderfully interesting announcement, made in circular form and now being distributed through the town and county. These lots are adjacent to historic ground. They are located just west of the point where old Royal Oak church stood. This was the first Presbyterian church built by that denomination in this community. It was built of hewn logs and was erected in the year 1796. The editor of THE AMERICAN can remember the old log church which was still standing when he was a child, though in a dilapidated condition.

Just west of these lots the old John Campbell house stood. Where the first county court was organized and held when Smyth county was formed in 1832; and at a point on the river, on the south line of the boundary of the King land, the first grist mill that was erected on the middle fork of Holston River was built by Campbell.

So, it will be seen that the property which the Southwest Land Company is putting on the market is not only of great material value, but is desirable because of its location at a place of such historic interest.

The Messrs. Kestner and Akers are going about this business with much enthusiasm and industry and are very sanguine of working out their plans promptly. They are well known and respected citizens of the adjoining county of Washington, and have excellent reputations as business men of unimpeachable integrity.

This afternoon he will visit the county farm, four miles southwest of Marion, and inspect the almshouse.

Dr. Winston, who is an old acquaintance of ours, called at THE AMERICAN office this morning.

CANAL IS NEARLY READY FOR USE

Ships May Be Passing Through By Next December.

Washington, Aug. 10.—Latest reports from the Canal Zone announce that as the result of prospective substitution of dredges for steam shovels in the excavation of the famous Culebra cut, the canal may be ready for shipping by next December. Even earlier than that light draft vessels are likely to be passing through the waterway, for, as the greater part of the canal prism already has been cut to its final depth, small vessels can probably navigate it safely within a few days after October 10th, next, when the Gamboa dike is to be blown up, thus admitting to the Culebra level the great store of water in Gatun Lake.

The thirty-four steam shovels now in the cut handle only 800,000 cubic yards of earth and rock a month, which output will be greatly reduced as the depth of the cut increases and the available room for shoveling is reduced. Colonel Goethals, however, has assembled fifteen dredges with a monthly capacity of 1,500,000 cubic yards, and these will be floated in the cut as soon as the dike is destroyed.

Meanwhile, not content with digging away at the base of the cliffs, the engineers in their haste to open up the waterway, have begun to tear away the top of the hills with great jets of water under high pressure, sluicing the earth into the bed of the canal whence it is being swept up by pneumatic dredges and pumps and discharged into ravines and valleys so far away that it can never wash back.

Miss Laura Mac Allison, from Wytheville, Va., is the guest of Mrs. W. V. Birchfield.

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Dr. Winston, who is an old acquaintance of ours, called at THE AMERICAN office this morning.

THERE'S NO OCCASION FOR ALARM

The Water Supply of the Town Abundant, Pure and Healthful.

For several days the first part of last week there was considerable anxiety shown by many citizens of Marion over the water supply of the town. For the first time within the knowledge of the oldest inhabitants, the splendid spring from which the water is brought to the town was colored with clay and mineral substances. Inquiries as to what was the matter with the spring were heard from many quarters, and the water was used for a few days with reluctance.

Mr. W. E. Francis, a member of the town council, and also a member of the water committee, began immediate investigation to ascertain the cause of the trouble. He went to the head of Currin Valley, about two and a half miles above the spring, and found that the water that flows from the iron ore washer at that point was colored with precisely the same matter or mineral substances that were coloring the spring two and a half miles below. The water after flowing through the buddle or ore washer is run into settling ponds so as to purify it before it goes into the branch that runs along and down the valley. Mr. Francis found that the embankment of the settling pond was broken in several places and the water was running out into the branch before settling. This had been going on long enough to get the branch pretty well filled with the muddy water.

Taking this as a pointer, Mr. Francis followed the branch from the settling pond, making careful inspection of the banks as he proceeded, and at a point about half a mile down the stream found what was undoubtedly the cause of the trouble. At that point he discovered that the small stream had been obstructed and dammed by rubbish just opposite a cave on the west bank of the branch, and that the muddy water from the iron ore washing was finding its way into the small opening of the cave. With a force of hands he proceeded to dig a ditch, some fifty or sixty feet long, on the east side of the old channel and, at a point above the cave, turned the branch into a new ditch. In a few hours a perceptible change was seen in the water.

On Tuesday of last week the editor of THE AMERICAN was at the spring and found the water considerably colored. The following day we went with Mr. Francis to the head of Currin Valley and inspected the settling pond, which had been repaired, looked into the cave and examined the ditch, and found that no more of the muddy water was going into the cave. Since then the spring has assumed its normal crystal clearness, and is now supplying the town with its unsurpassed, delightful water.

The town authorities will take the precaution of having the mouth of the cave, which is two miles above the spring, closed up with concrete, and will also widen and deepen the ditch that was dug for temporary relief, making it a future, permanent channel for the stream.

NORTH HOLSTON NEWS.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. E. Roberts, who are occupying Gyppo Inn, are entertaining Miss Sallie Corbell, of Washington. Miss Corbell is a niece of Mrs. Pickett, widow of General Pickett, and is a talented young woman. Last Saturday night at the ice cream social held at the school house, she united "Pickett's Charge," and later "Uncle Mose," two efforts, which were received with enthusiasm by an appreciative audience.

Mrs. Albert W. Ristine was hostess to the Neighborhood Club Tuesday afternoon of last week. The day being warm the hostess planned a porch party. Miss Nancy Welles was a guest of the club. Mrs. Judkins will be the next hostess.

Mrs. H. B. Snider was called to Bristol the latter part of last week by the illness of her mother, Mrs. Walker, who is one of the typhoid victims.

Miss Louise Coderly, of Des Moines, Iowa, arrived in North Holston yesterday for a two weeks' visit with her sister, Mrs. Ristine.

Mrs. Ada G. Judkins returned last week from a week end visit with relatives in Bristol.

Mr. and Mrs. Lee Callahan and children spent last Sunday in Meadow View, the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Williams, the parents of Mrs. Callahan.

Miss Nancy Welles, of Minneapolis, who has been the guest of Dr. and Mrs. Frank A. Wilder for four weeks, leaves today for Fort Dodge, Iowa, where she will visit until the opening of school.

Misses Mary Price and Ethel Smith were guests of Mrs. Joe Roberts and Mrs. T. George, of Broadford, over last Sunday.

Mr. David C. Williams, Mr. Bassett Roberts, Miss Sallie Corbell and Miss Nancy Welles were visitors to Tumbling Creek a few days ago.

Miss Mary A. Kirkup, of Washington, D. C., arrived in North Holston yesterday and is a guest at Gyppo Inn.

Mr. Lawrence Warren and Mr. Huffman, of Atlanta, Ga., were North Holston visitors on Monday. Mr. Warren is spending his vacation with his mother at Washington Springs.

Misses Mary and Elizabeth Atkins, of

Demonstrating Encouraging Results.

(Woman's Journal.) At the demonstration in Washington last week women from every State in the Union impressed on the Senate their demands for the immediate consideration of the constitutional suffrage amendment.

Practically the entire "morning hour" of the Senate was given over to the suffragists. Senator after Senator rose to present a mass of petitions. Among those who spoke favorably were Senators Ashurst, Owen, Poindexter, Clapp, Thomas and Shafroth.

Senator Owen declared that he presented the petitions in "no perfunctory way" but because he believes it will be better "for the government itself, better for the States, better for county government, better for city government, better for the home, better for the safeguarding of the health of the people, better for the safe-guarding of the rights, interests, happiness and general welfare of the children, and the women and the men themselves."

"The reason for this request on the part of the women in the country," he continued, "are overwhelming and unanswerable; and the time has come when they must be considered with dignity, with unbiased mind, free from prejudice or passion, in the interests of the welfare of the human race. I do not understand how any man loving and honoring women, believing in their integrity of mind, believing in their moral and ethical sense, believing in their upright character, believing in their rights as human beings, can deny the overwhelming reasons justifying suffrage."

"I do not understand how any man, in the presence of God, can deny the reasons for woman suffrage. If you attempt to answer these reasons with a good conscience it seems to me you are compelled to yield to the righteous demand of the women of America. You well know, as students of history and students of statecraft, that the ballot is the right protective of every other right, and knowing this, how will you deny women equal opportunities to earn equal wages for equal labor?"

"I do not appeal to men from a party standpoint, or call their attention to the effect which may be expected to follow if either one of the great parties should go so far as to insult the 3,000,000 women who now have the full suffrage in America by contemptuously denying a right so obviously just and so obviously necessary to the welfare, the progress, and the happiness of the people of America, but I will remind you that a great party with high ideals declared over 4,000,000 votes last year in favor of woman suffrage and that the question can no longer be ignored."

When Senator Sherman of Illinois said that, horrible as war was, he would prefer to have been a soldier in blue or gray rather than the little woman at home waiting for news, a storm of applause filled the galleries.

Some of the delegations traveled across entire States and even large sections of the country. Miss Jeannette Rankin came all the way from Montana. One party from Boston went all the way across Massachusetts and New York, and a party of New York women traveled from Buffalo to New York City in a caravan built in 1776.

Marion, are visiting their uncle, Mr. R. W. Holmes and family.

Mr. and Mrs. E. T. Archer returned Monday from Cripple Creek, Va., where they attended a reunion of the Archer family.

Dr. and Mrs. Robert E. Hughes entertained Mrs. Lee Richardson, of Marion. Mrs. Richardson is a cousin of Dr. Hughes, and came to North Holston from Saltville, where she was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Shannon.

Master Malcolm Wilder is at Chatham Hill the guest of Master Randolph Hughes, son of Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Hughes.

Mr. G. F. Kinder, from Mt. Mitchell, N. C., visited his brother, Mr. Foster Brown Kinder, here last week.

Mr. George, of Warrenton, Va., is visiting his daughter, Mrs. John George, at Broadford.

Rev. Mr. John H. Kefflinger, of Garbers, Tenn., is sojourning for a month with his brother, Mr. Walter Kefflinger, of the Southern Gypsum Co.

Mr. John Roberts, of Pocahontas, is visiting his brother, Mr. J. S. Roberts, of Broadford. Mr. Roberts has the honor of being mayor of Pocahontas.

Miss Mary Bird Taylor, Miss Susie Beck Barns, Miss Ida Barns, Mr. Clinton Barns, Mr. James Wilson Buchanan and Mr. Moss, from the Valley, were in attendance at the party at Gyppo Inn last week, Wednesday night.

MUSIC.

Mrs. Maud Thomas will be ready to receive music pupils September the first, Studio over Brisco's Store.

Mr. and Mrs. M. M. Seaver spent the day last Sunday with relatives at Chatham Hill. On their return home they brought with them their daughter, Miss Virginia, who had been at Chatham Hill for some days on a visit.

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the Virginia "machine", and,
righteous daring, threatened to go
to hunt it down and slay the mon-
ster as Saint George went forth and
slew the dragon.

And everybody remembers that in the
Democratic primary campaign which
closed a few days ago, the accommo-
dating vision of the Times became owl-
like; and the "machine", if at all visi-
ble, loomed before it as a thing of
beauty and a joy forever. And the
Times continued to shriek its defiant
inquiries as to who constituted the "ma-
chine", and to ask where it could be
found.

Now, that the primary is over, the
mental vision of the Times is again so
obscured that it cannot understand
why the anti-machine and Wilson forces
in Virginia are disposed to select the
Hon. John Garland Pollard as their
champion, to the exclusion of Richard
Evelyn Bird and Harry St. George
Tucker.

But for the periodically befogged
intelligence of the Roanoke Times it
could easily have solved the problem
without using a column editorial of
frantic inquiry directed to those who do
not worship at the machine shrine. If
you will just clear up your vision, Mr.
Times, you can readily ascertain why
the reform Democrats prefer Mr. Pol-
lard for leadership rather than Mr.
Byrd or Mr. Tucker. Mr. Byrd has
been, ever since he entered public life
actively, a mere creature of the ma-
chine, subserviently following its be-
hests; most times as an open, blatant
champion, and at other times as a de-
coy or stool-pigeon. And he has been
abundantly rewarded for his services
by receiving an extraordinary, a most
unusual share of the contents of the
public crib—handed out to him by the
machine. Sometimes, at one and the
same time, he was known to be on four
of the payrolls made up by the machine.
The only time he has been known to
have the appearance of standing hostile
to the wishes of his superiors was last
year when he was working for the
nomination of Mr. Wilson. There were
many then, and more now, who believed
that he was playing a part under the
direction of the machine. That he has
continued to wear its collar is admitted
by the Roanoke Times when it declares
that, "Mr. Byrd seems to have become
reconciled to the horrors of the "ma-
chine" and has accepted a most com-
fortable and attractive clerkship under
Senator Martin." This is enough to make
the Wilson progressives cast Byrd aside
as unworthy, even if they did not know
of his past record of absolute fidelity to
the machine and its methods.

As for Mr. Tucker. While he has
never been a member of the machine or
an active supporter of its methods, un-
fortunately on one occasion he became
the beneficiary of the unrighteous elec-
tion methods of the organization which
J. Taylor Ellyson has headed and directed
for so many years in the interest of
the office-holder's trust. When Mr.
Tucker became a candidate for governor
four years ago, and began to attack the
machine methods, he was promptly re-
minded that he had in one instance been
a willing beneficiary of machine frauds.
This was a blow, cruelly delivered, so
hurtful to Mr. Tucker that he could not
raise complaint when the same methods
were used to defeat him that the organ-
ization had previously employed to elect
him.

Mr. Pollard has never been tainted
by association with the machine or been
the known beneficiary of its unsavory
methods. Hence his fitness to become
the leader of the element of his party
that will fight for clean politics and ef-
ficient management of the affairs of
the State.

STILL AT IT.

Whatever else may be said of the
American Protective Tariff League, it
must at least be credited with a per-
sistency altogether worthy of a better
cause. Just now this league, of which
Mr. Wilbur F. Wakeman is the guiding
spirit, is sending out to commercial
travelers a circular letter calling on
them to write to Senators and Repre-
sentatives urging these gentlemen to
give their support to the Gallinger sub-
stitute for the Democratic tariff bill.
This substitute, it will be remembered,
provides for postponement of tariff leg-
islation until December, 1914, and that
the pending bill be submitted to a refer-
endum of the legal voters of the coun-
try at the Congressional election to be
held in the November preceding.

The handful of men composing the
league represent the few privileged in-
terests enjoying inordinate protection
under the existing schedules. They re-
alize that the order of things which has
long enabled them to fatten and batten
on the great body of domestic consum-
ers is doomed, and their game now is to
postpone as long as possible the strik-
ing of the hour. But it won't work.

Republican protection will receive its
death blow before the present extraor-
dinary session of Congress shall adjourn.
Mr. Wakeman had just as well begin
making preparations for the holding of
the wake over the corpse.—Norfolk Vir-
ginian-Pilot.

As a matter of principle there is noth-
ing wrong in the effort of the American
Protective Tariff League to defeat the
Democratic policy of free trade or tariff
for revenue only. It may, as a matter
of judgment, be ill advised to try to accom-
plish that end through the Gallinger
substitute.

We believe that the only way to final-
ly settle the tariff question is by having
a practical demonstration of the com-
parative merits of Protection and Free
Trade or Tariff for Revenue Only. This
test can alone be reached through the
trial of a Democratic tariff, such as
President Wilson and Mr. Underwood
are seeking to give the country. The
merits of a protective tariff have al-
ready been fully ascertained by the op-
eration of the several tariff laws enacted
by the Republicans during the past
fifty years. Now let the comparative
quality of free trade be shown by the
enactment and application of a law
based upon the Democratic idea of a
non-protective tariff. This will give the
people ample opportunity to determine
which is the correct principle—protec-
tion or tariff for revenue only. We be-
lieve such a test will show beyond
cavil that protection is a sound doctrine.
Possibly the Underwood tariff law may
prove our conclusion incorrect.

We further believe it is unwise for
the protectionists to postpone or ob-
struct the passage of the Democratic
tariff bill with the Gallinger substitute.
If the substitute could win out, and it
cannot, it would defer the referendum
of the question on acute lines and post-
pone the taking of the tariff out of
politics.

The referendum idea is all right, but
it should not be used until the full com-
parative merits of both protection and
free trade can be placed before the peo-
ple. With the Underwood law in oper-
ation, next year the great body of the
people, the producer-consuming class—
which constitutes ninety, or more, per-
cent. of the adult population—will have
a fair opportunity to judge between
protection and free trade. And in 1916,
with a three years' test of the Demo-
cratic tariff, complete demonstration will
have been made.

NOT TO BE REAPPOINTED.

We notice in several of our exchanges
that Mr. Stuart, when he becomes gov-
ernor, will not reappoint W. McDonald
Lee to the position of Commissioner of
Fisheries. It is to be hoped that this is
true. One of the many very objection-
able legislative jobs worked under
Swanson's administration was in con-
nection with the Fish Commission. This
job was worked in the interest of
McDonald Lee and was in wanton viola-
tion of the Constitution. Lee was a
faithful servant of the machine and
spoke the language of the tribe. The
name of the commission was changed
for the mere purpose of giving Lee a
largely increased salary. It was a
scandal and nothing more than legalized
graft.

DEATH'S WINGS.

The House Fly Might Well Be So Called If Charges Are True.
The house fly, common in the sense
of being everywhere, yet uncommon in
the sense of destructiveness compared
to size, might well be termed the wings
of death if only one-tenth as deadly as
those highbrows who study its filthy
ways would have us believe. Granted
that these men of searching sagacity
seem unduly inclined to see malignant
"bugs" in everything the array of evi-
dence they have stacked up against Mr.
Fly and his numerous family should
bring a verdict calling for the extreme
penalty. As a result of their interest-
ing experiments some startling facts
have been proven.

Individual flies have lived in captivity
for sixteen weeks. Flies which have
been caught, marked and then liberat-
ed have been found within forty-eight
hours a mile from the point of libera-
tion. The distance which flies may
travel, therefore, carrying with them
whatever foulness they may be possess-
ed of, is almost unlimited. A number
of investigators have shown that the
germs, with which, as has been said,
every fly is probably loaded, remain ac-
tive for a material length of time; for
a longer period when taken into the in-
sect with its food and carried within it
until rejected than when merely attach-
ed to it externally.

A fly which has fed on the bacillus of
tuberculosis was found still to contain
the bacilli after fourteen days. Also,
the bacilli having been taken into the
fly and subsequently excreted re-
mained virulent for fifteen days after
ejecation.

That flies are every day similarly col-
lecting germs and subsequently walk-
ing, not on well-guarded cultures but
on children's bread and butter and on
the eatables in the shops and kitchens
and on our tables, is obvious. Nor are
household refuse cans the worse places
which flies visit or in which they feed
and breed.

In addition to typhoid, it is also be-
lieved that the flies are active carriers
of fifty of these fairs; many of them come

of tuberculosis, ophthalmia, anthrax,
cholera and other terrible maladies, be-
sides the infantile diarrhoea or enteritis
which causes so heavy a mortality
among the children in our cities every
summer.

Regimental Colors.

(London Tit-Bits.)

There is nothing in the British army
around which so much sentiment and
romance linger as the regimental colors.
In the old days they were taken into
battle, and historians have told many a
thrilling story of hand-to-hand fights
when the safety of the colors of the
regiment has been threatened. Today,
however, when a regiment goes to war
its colors are left behind. It was the
death of a couple of young officers of
the South Wales Borderers, who were
killed while endeavoring to prevent the
colors of which they had charge from
falling into the hands of the enemy at
the battle of Isandhlwana, which led to
this rule being enforced in 1881.

Two colors, known as the "king's"
and the "regimental" are allowed to
every infantry battalion. They are
made of silk, with gold-fringed edges
and cords and tassels of crimson and
gold, mounted on a staff eight feet
seven inches long. The king's color,
always of the same pattern, shows the
Union Jack on a new ground, while the
"regimental" has a wreath of roses,
shamrocks and thistles with the reg-
iment's motto and crest surrounded by a
list of the various battles in which it
has taken part, says The Evening Stand-
ard.

All colors used in the army are in the
first instance supplied by the army
clothing factory at Pimlico, and before
being issued a special religious service
is held upon them. When a regiment
is presented with new colors, which
happens about once in twenty years—
although the guards' regiments, which
use their colors more often than do
other regiments, are given fresh sets
every ten years—the old ones are usual-
ly deposited in the cathedral or parish
church of the territorial headquarters.

In the old days no one seemed to
trouble much what became of the col-
ors, with the result that they often
found their way into auction-rooms and
pawn-shops. The State, however, now
insists on the old colors of any regiment
remaining their property, and on no ac-
count must they be sold or given to a
private person.

The colors are always escorted by
non-commissioned officers, termed color
sergeants. There are eight of these
"non-coms" in a battalion, and as a
badge of rank they wear two crossed
flags embroidered on the right arm,
and have precedence over all other ser-
geants in a company.

Thoughts on a Turtle.

(New York Press.)

Consider the latest acquisition of the
Central Park menagerie—a turtle not
only weighing 464 pounds but guaran-
teed by those who know turtles inti-
mately, to be 800 years old. What memo-
ries would be the fortune of a man
had he this turtle's span of life!

When that turtle was a boy—as we
reckon boy's ages—scholastic philoso-
phy, through Peter Abelard, was at-
taining its highest point, but the logic
of Aristotle was just coming into re-
pute. David I was trying to civilize
Scotland, perchance with an eye to fu-
ture Carnegies. The Christians were
trying to drive the Moors from Spain.
Portugal was one of the new kingdoms
of the world, as she is now one of the
new republics. The first Crusade was
just over.

The turtle was middle-aged—from the
standard of human lifetimes—when
Richard of the Lion Heart set out for
the third Crusade.

The turtle was a centenarian when
the blood of humans, Genghis Khan,
was lord of the Moguls and the Tartars
and slew fourteen million people in the
name of religion; when John granted
Magna Charta to the barons at Runny-
mede; when a Baldwin still reigned as
Latin Emperor of Constantinople; when
the Tartars were crushing out the em-
pire of the Saracens and the Ottoman
Empire was yet to rise.

The turtle lived before the magnetic
needle was known to Europe and before
Venice had reached the height of her
maritime greatness; before Moscow or
Berlin were cities; before England had
seized Ireland; before surnames were
in use and before glass windows were
used in private houses.

It was an old turtle, older than any
man then alive, when the bold Marco
Polo traveled as far east as the then
young city of Pekin. Those were mar-
velous days, for the tallow candle was
in use among the very rich, and specta-
cles had not been invented.

How sad it seems that eight centuries
of life should be the lot of a turtle but
not of man. And this particular turtle
is not yet on his last legs. He is still
able to bite a policeman's club in two.

Value of County Fairs

(Bedford Bulletin)

Just scratch out Pennsylvania where it
occurs and insert Virginia and erase
Philadelphia and insert Richmond, and
the following from the Philadelphia
Ledger will apply to this state perfect-
ly:

"Much has been heard in Pennsylv-
ania of late of the value of State fairs.
They are of unquestionable benefit.
Minnesota, Illinois, New York, Virginia
and Iowa have proven that they are fi-
nancially successful, and in other states
the tendency is toward big state ex-
hibitions. But nothing can ever take the
peculiar place or perform the unique
service of the county fair. It is of its
own, by its own, for its own, and it
gives an opportunity for neighborliness
and mutual interest that should be de-
veloped and encouraged. In Pennsylv-
ania in 1913 there will be more than
fifty of these fairs; many of them come

in August, most of them in September
and some of them in October.

"In the past some of the fairs have
been cheapened by vulgar attractions,"
mainly the reminiscences of the old
"midway" evils. These should be ex-
cluded and there should be a rigid in-
vestigation of fair attractions before
they are engaged. There is where the
benefit of co-operation comes in. Coun-
ties that adjoin may greatly improve
their program by working together. In
Pennsylvania of late there has been a
drift toward an old home week in con-
nection with the county fair. This is
fine. Every Pennsylvania county has
natives in other sections and other
states, and it will do them good to go
back home and see how the folks have
been getting along.

"It would be well if Philadelphia
business houses paid larger attention to
county fairs. They are gatherings of
people whose trade is worth having. It
is usual to speak of the business to be
got from foreign lands and of new
wealth to flow through the Panama can-
al, but the best, most reliable and
steadiest profits are from the people of
the counties."

The Average Farmer's Income

(New York World)

Notwithstanding the general impres-
sion of city dwellers, derived from the
high price of fruits, vegetables, milk,
butter, eggs and other products of the
farm, the average farmer makes but a
small income, equal, perhaps, to about
5 per cent. return on the amount invest-
ed. This fact is brought out in a bulle-
tin just issued by the Department of
Agriculture.

As shown by the bulletin, the aver-
age income of the American farmer is
\$640.40 a year, and the department
adds: "It is reasonable to infer that
at least half of the farm families in this
country have even smaller incomes." Even
including all things consumed on the
farm as part of the income, the far-
mer is very lucky who secures an in-
come of, say \$1,000 a year. Stories of
automobiles owned by farmers may be
true, but they represent aggregate
savings in many cases of several years,
and in not a few cases a mortgage on the
farm.

Yet, even granting that the average
farmer makes only a little more than
\$600 a year, he is at the end of it in
very much better shape usually than
the city artisan or clerk who may make
a nominal \$1,000 or \$1,200 a year. Most
of the farmer's income has probably
gone to the bank or has been reinvested
in the farm: while the urban dweller's
income has gone for car fare, theatre
tickets and the innumerable needs of
city life, in addition to the cost of food,
clothes and shelter. The farmer is or
may become economical with scarcely
an effort, while the urban dweller with
a family and an income of \$1,000 a year
must be made of heroic material to
save for the proverbial rainy day.

Instinct And Intelligence.

(From the Atlantic Monthly.)

For many years it has been the cus-
tom to think of instinct and intelligence
as set over against each other. The
former represents the inherited reac-
tions of the animal; the latter signifies
those acts which the animal learns in
the course of its individual life and its
power to learn in this fashion. Instinctive
acts are "perfect the very first
time," while intelligent acts are slowly
acquired. Insofar as an animal is de-
pendent on its instincts it is the victim
of its ancestry and of its immediate en-
vironment. Insofar as it is intelligent
it can adapt its environment to itself,
can rise above its immediate surround-
ings and act in the light of a distant end
to be accomplished. Instinct is blind as
to the outcome of its action; intelligence
foresees and modifies its behavior in the
light of its foresight. The supreme ex-
ample of instinct has been the wasp
going through an elaborate course of
action to provide food for its yet un-
hatched offspring, seeking out a particu-
lar species of caterpillar, stinging
every segment just enough to stun the
animal but not kill it, and then deposit-
ing the worm at the bottom of its newly
made nest where it has laid its egg,
covering up the cell and then leaving,
never to see the larvae nor to live to do
the same act another season. The su-
preme intelligent animal is man pos-
sessing the earth by the genius of his
intellect.

His Trouble

Robinson, passenger to London on a
fast train from Manchester, was fasci-
nated by the demeanor of a man sitting
facing him. Never a movement did he
make; hour after hour he sat there mo-
tionless while the train roared along
the rails, his elbows pressed tightly to
his sides, his hands stretched out in
front of him.

"Poor fellow! He must be paralyzed,"
thought Robinson. And, on the strength
of this, being a sympathetic fellow, he
was only too glad, as the train neared
London, to accede to the stranger's re-
quest that he should take his hat from
the rack and place it on his head.

A minute later the collector came for
tickets. Again Robinson's services
were requisitioned, this time to remove
the stranger's ticket from his pocket.
Robinson did so, but restrain his curi-
osity longer he could not.

"How did you become paralyzed?"
he asked, in his most gentle voice.

"Paralyzed!" gasped the stranger.
"I'm not paralyzed. My wife sent me
up town to fetch a piece of glass and"
—motioning to his hands—"this is the
width."—New York Globe.

T. B. Ward, the breeder of Duroc-
Jersey swine, at Chatham Hill, was in
town Saturday. He came here to get
a young boar of the Duroc-Jersey breed
which he had purchased from Middle
Tennessee State Normal College at
Murfreesboro.

THEY ARE TRAGEDIES.

Although to Human Beings They Appear But the Slightest
Incident.

Without a doubt occurrences of the
most trivial character, from the human
standpoint, are to myriads of insects
catastrophes of world-shaking horror.
A farm wagon drives up the lane from
the stable. Its wheels throw out bits of
city and small stones which fall in over-
whelming masses on the bodies and
houses of vast communities of ants. A
whole ant city may be wiped out in an
instant, the laborious work of weeks in-
stantly destroyed by an ordinary inci-
dent of this sort.

A woman, working with her trowel in
the garden, empties a handful of earth
into the path where an ant colony has
set up its home. The little pile, two or
three inches in height, must have ap-
peared like the Rocky mountains to the
ants. But, as it lay between their home
and a rotting pear, the sweetness of
which they were taking back to the ant
city, they built a straight road up and
over the mountain and went back to
their labor.

Ants are curious little creatures, and
one always sees something new in their
habits, if willing to study them patient-
ly. They seem to have regular times
set aside for recreation, during which
times Prof. Paul Griswold Holmes has
watched them going through the motions
of an apparently frightful battle. Again
he has seen one insect flat upon his back
while another combed and brushed it
with the tiny combs which actually exist
upon the forelegs of the insect. This
recreation hour is usually held about
noon on clear days.

Often the same spot will be used day
after day for these games and one oc-
casionally will see several ants lying in
the sun fast asleep while their brothers
are sporting and undoubtedly "shout-
ing" their merriment close by and our
author once found one of these play-
grounds of the ants which consisted of
a sun-warmed stone close to a small
brook, the flat area of the toping the
popular resort.

Dr. Thomas F. Staley, the Eye, Ear,
Nose and Throat specialist, of Bristol,
will be at Marion on Monday, the 18th
inst. and can be seen at Dr. Sherrill's
office by those who need treatment.

Bring year wool to The D. H. Mitch-
ell Co. They will pay the highest mar-
ket price on day of delivery.

We pay top prices for your butter
eggs, poultry and farm produce, cash or
trade. We carry a complete line of
staple groceries. Prices reasonable;
quality best.
MARION FRUIT AND PRODUCE CO.

For Sale

1 Duroc-Jersey Boar
1 Duroc-Jersey Gilt
—these each two months old.
1 Duroc-Jersey Sow
—twelve months old. Can be
seen on Smyth County Fair Associa-
tion grounds during fair week.
Pedigrees guaranteed.
Will sell privately after being
judged.
T. B. WARD
Chatham Hill, Virginia

When You Buy a Wagon

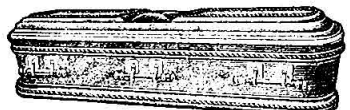
You Want the Best

The Look & Lincoln is
the best Wagon made
for the money. We
could make them cheap-
er but prefer to make
them better.
When ready to buy a
wagon see a Look & Lin-
coln or write for price
list.

Look & Lincoln

SEAVER & MORRIS

Undertakers and Funeral Directors



We have just received the largest stock of
Screen Doors and Windows we have ever brought
to Marion. We can put them up on short notice.

The New York Racket Store

WE want the public to know that we send in, orders every
two weeks for Novelties and up-to-date goods in all the
lines we carry. This gives our customers fresh, clean,
new goods. If we haven't what you want when you call for it,
rest assured we will have it in a few days.

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the handsomest assortment of

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that has ever been seen in the town. We have a very
fine line of Druggets, Carpets, China and Japanese
Mattings. If you want a range in your kitchen, we
are sole representatives here for the Majestic—the
best in the world.

With modern equipment, including
the newest and most fashionable type
faces, with labor-saving devices, and
with skilled workmen, we are in posi-
tion to do

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The American

THURSDAY, AUGUST 14, 1913.

WHERE HE STANDS.

Straws will show from which direc-
tion the wind is blowing. There has
been much anxiety to know where the
Hon. Henry C. Stuart stands as to the
"machine." Mr. Stuart was at one
time associated with ex-Governor Mont-
ague, Congressman William A. Jones
and others who were fighting the ma-
chine. In fact his county, Russell, went
largely for Montague when he was a
candidate for United States Senator
against Martin. But two years ago
Martin and Swanson swept Russell over
Jones and Glass. Martin and Swanson
had made a fight for Stuart when he
was a candidate for Congress; and these
various incidents made the public doubt-
ful as to whether Mr. Stuart was with
the machine or against it. Then, the
fact that the machine offered no oppo-
sition to him for Governor, and permit-
ted him to be declared the Democratic
candidate without any contest, further
muddled the situation.

The results of the recent primary in
Russell county will serve, however, to
remove doubt as to where Mr. Stuart
stands. John Garland Pollard, the anti-
machine candidate for Attorney-Gener-
al, beat Samuel W. Williams, the ma-
chine candidate, 140 votes in Russell,
and Lewis H. Machen, who ran against
J. Taylor Ellyson, the chief engineer of
the machine, for Lieutenant-Governor,
had sixty-nine majority over Ellyson in
Russell. Everybody knows that, as
wills Mr. Stuart so goes Russell county.

We wonder if the Roanoke Times has
recovered sufficiently from the blow
given its machine in Russell and in the
City of Roanoke to see where its great
hero, Mr. Stuart, is standing? Being
unable heretofore to catch a glimpse of
the machine, our Roanoke contempora-
ry will now be able to find it, we sup-
pose. The public will anxiously await
for an investigation by The Times.

After the first of next January the
anti-machine or reform faction of the
Democratic party will have control of
the two most important departments of
the State government—the executive
and law departments. With the ma-
chine office-holders, among them J.
Taylor Ellyson and George W. Koener,
wedged in between Mr. Stuart and Mr.
Pollard, it is likely the objectionable
management of the government that
has heretofore been complained of will
be terminated. A few days ago the
Norfolk Virginian-Pilot said:

"When the governorship is in proper
keeping, endowed as that office is in
Virginia with authority to execute the
laws and to enforce discipline on subor-
dinate officials, who are delinquent in
public service, the spirit of its head in-
fuses and inspires all the agencies of
administration. As the efficiency of a
gun depends chiefly on the qualities of
the man behind it, so the workings of
civil institutions answer to the ends for
which designed in exact proportion to
the strength of understanding and the
will of the man at the lever. All the
component parts of the machine receive
their impetus from the central motive
power, and the conscience and capacity
of the chief engineer are invariably re-
flected in the exactness with which his
assistants perform their functions. The
right man will bring order out of chaos,
replace friction by co-operation and
waste by economy, through using ex-
actly the same appliances human and
material, with which another failed."

These remarks of the Virginian-Pilot
were made upon the assurance that Mr.
Stuart will be the next Governor of
Virginia, and our Norfolk contemporary
closed with the following hopeful words:
"We trust and believe that his ad-
ministration will mark the beginning of
an era in Virginia history, one from
which shall be dated the birth of higher
standards of public life, of purer man-
ners, better laws, and of a prosperity
founded on right and justice, and but-
tressed by the peace and contentment
of a citizenship which realizes in its
governor the registrar of its righteous
will."

Whether Mr. Stuart will be the right
man behind the gun, whether he will be
an efficient man at the lever, will de-
pend entirely upon how completely he
separates his administration from the
influences and methods that dominated
the administration of Swanson, and that
have dominated the disgraceful admin-
istration of William Hodges Mapn.

ROANOKE TIMES CAN'T UNDERSTAND

The Roanoke Times is wonderfully
constituted in its mental make-up. At

Listen, Look, Read, Act

To the Citizens of Marion, Smyth County and Surrounding Counties

HAVE you ever studied the situation, and do you realize the fact that your own beautiful county seat is the **Best Town** of its size in Virginia? Truly the "gem of the mountains", picturesquely and snugly nestled amidst the "Green Hills of Virginia." Located near the center of the famous **Bluegrass County** of Smyth, beautiful and rich almost beyond description in soil, forest and mineral productions. Compared with the scorching sands of the extreme South, the cyclone belts of the Middle West and the frozen regions of the Northwest, Southwest Virginia, occupying a "happy medium", as it does, is a veritable Paradise, and Smyth County constitutes one of the rarest and most brilliant gems in the whole cluster. The Great Architect, while building his footstool for man's habitation, apparently used a lavish hand in bestowing His bountiful gifts, and pouring out in richest profusion the good and pleasing things of earth, ideally suited to the needs and wants of the human family, on this favored spot, now known as

Smyth County, Virginia

Nothing is lacking here in nature to make man's happiness complete—situated in the most attractive portion of Appalachian Virginia; a country of magnificent mountains, rivers and babbling brooks, and springs of purest and coldest water bursting forth from hill and vale on every hand, murmuring sweet lullabies as they wend their way to the larger streams through shady dells and grassy meadows. Here it is that the husbandman can sit at ease in his vine-clad veranda and watch with pleasure his sixteen hundred pound exports feeding upon the luscious bluegrass; swelling his bank account at every mouthful taken from the green carpeted earth. Glorious country! beyond the power of the pen to describe; eminently suited for the nurturing of that high type of civilization of which Virginia stands in the front rank. The rugged aspect of the great mountains in which are stored treasures of untold wealth, is relieved and softened into enchanting beauty and loveliness by rolling uplands and fertile valleys, thickly dotted with stately dwellings and spacious barns.

Smyth County also can boast of having been the home and burial place of many distinguished personages, scores of their descendants are now honored citizens of this grand old county. The beautiful town of Marion is noted far and wide for the high standard of morals which has been vigilantly maintained and perpetuated by persistently refusing to license the sale of intoxicating liquors within her borders. This act, alone, is so commendable that a monument should be erected to the memory of these good people, who were the first in the South to make practical application of Local Option to their town, and who have so heroically and successfully battled with the arch enemy of the human race.

Marion has a population of only about three thousand souls; notwithstanding she is far advanced along industrial and educational lines, and is now enjoying benefits and advantages of:

2 Railroads	Wholesale Grocery House Peery Grocery Co.	Large Flouring Mill H. B. Staley & Co.	Virginia Table Co.
2 Banks	Wholesale Drug Store Marion Drug Co.	Ice Plant	W. C. Seaver & Sons Furniture Factory
3 Newspapers	Extensive Rock Crushing and Lime Grinding Plant	Steam Laundry	Marion Foundry & Machine Wks.
2 Hotels		Marion Extract Plant	Holston Manufacturing Co. Overall Factory
1 Modern Opera House		U. S. Spruce Lumber Co.	Look & Lincoln
New, Up-to-date Court House			

Appalachian Power Service, Long Distance Telephone Service, Automobile Bus Service, Public Garage, Beautiful Masonic Temple, High School, Marion Woman's College, Five Churches, a large number of high-class retail stores, carrying stocks of general merchandise comparing favorably with the large cities, and a diversity of smaller stores and enterprises. Here also is located the Southwestern State Hospital, the support of which requires over one hundred thousand dollars annually.

Marion has three-fourths of a million dollars invested in industrial enterprises, and a monthly pay-roll of over fifty thousand dollars. Doesn't this sound good for the little "Gem of the Mountains"?

As a health resort Marion stands at the top—no disastrous blizzards in winter, summer heat always tempered with delightful mountain breezes, laden with the rich perfume of flowers and health restoring ozone, where the tired, care-worn sojourner may inhale nature's elixir of life at each respiration. Her water supply is of unexcelled purity, and magnificent beyond comparison—coming from pure, cold mountain springs, affording an immense volume (two and one-half million gallons per day) flowing to every part of the town by gravity.

No other town (of same population) in Virginia can boast of so many natural advantages, and such a long line of substantial industries, all in successful operation, with such business energy manifested throughout the town, pulsating with the hum of revolving wheels and puffing engines. Then add to all the above the vast resources and wealth of the adjacent forests, mountains and fertile valleys, and the special adaptability of this glorious country to the ever increasing demands of progressive civilization, and you will then have some conception of the possibilities and future outlook of Marion and immediate surroundings. With this brilliant array of attractions and undeveloped resources, sufficient for the support of a population many times greater than the number of its present inhabitants, we invite the attention of the **Homeseeker and Investor** to our grand sale of

Valuable Suburban Property

just east of the new depot in the charming town of Marion, on the new rock road (now under construction), which is virtually an extension of Marion's thoroughfare. This property was purchased some time ago by Dr. J. C. King for his own private home, and improvements commenced along this line. In the mean time the State decided to build him a home near the hospital, that he might remain near his work. Consequently, the genial public spirited doctor has decided to give his friends and neighbors a chance to secure some of this valuable property at prices that you will never be able to purchase it at again. Just think for a moment. It is simply wonderful what can be done with this property. At present prices, one or two crops of cabbage raised on this land would pay the price we are now offering it at in this sale. Then it is worth every dollar we are asking for it, as suburban town property. Here is double and treble value for your investment, NOW, and beyond the shadow of a doubt, values will increase as the years go by. Now listen, good people of Marion and surrounding country. We have the sale of this property under contract for a short time only.

If You Are Interested in Building Up Your Town You Must Act Quick

We haven't come to you with a flowy speech, fresh from the "land of flowers", offering to sell you (from a map) alligator swamps and mosquito jungles, and trying to make you believe you are buying valuable trucking lands and beautiful orange groves. You see with your own eyes what you are buying—you are fully aware of its intrinsic value. We are plain, everyday "home folks", from your adjoining county, offering you, at reasonable prices, and on easy terms, a portion of your own beautiful Smyth County's unexcelled bluegrass soil, located in one of the best sections of the State of Virginia, close to, and right in the path in which your hustling and progressive town is now advancing. In fact, some of the wealthiest and most influential citizens of the county and town are contemplating and building palatial homes alongside this property. Is not this proof, beyond question, that

This Property is Located in the Right Place

and is destined to reach high and permanent values in the near future?

This proposition is so meritorious that a number of the cultured and influential young ladies of your town have undertaken the sale of this property under our directions. This makes it strictly a "home enterprise". Now if you wish to see your town grow and enlarge her borders, in a way that you will feel proud of, don't fail to patronize these young ladies liberally when they call on you; by so doing you will not only be serving your own interests, but will be aiding in building up your home town and county. Names of the young ladies engaged in this work: Miss Kathleen Keller, Miss Glenn Mitchell, Miss Hulah Fudge, Miss Hazel Francis, Miss Wynona Anderson.

Besides giving full value for your money in each and every sale, we are going to

Give Away, Absolutely Free, a Good, New, Substantial Dwelling House, Located on a Beautiful, Double Size Lot

with large, new cistern in yard, supplied with pure, spring water by pipe. Estimated actual low value of this house and lot is over one thousand dollars just as it stands today. Remember this is an unheard-of proposition—a "record breaker"—twenty times more valuable than any present you have ever been offered before in connection with a lot sale, and is not likely to occur again in a life time.

Everything about this proposition is fair and square, clear as a sun-beam—nothing behind the curtain—a chance of a life time, a rare opportunity to make a paying investment in old "mother earth", the only safe depository that is "dead sure" proof against thieves and absconding cashiers. Some one will get the \$1,000 present FREE. It may be YOU. The young ladies will explain every feature of the transaction to your entire satisfaction before you invest a dollar in this valuable property. Don't fail to investigate at once, before the best locations are "picked up".

Very respectfully,

SOUTHWEST LAND COMPANY

Home Office

Abingdon, Virginia

MEANINGS OF INCOMES TOLD

Courts Make a Clear Distinction Between Earnings and Capital When Estate Is Involved.

What is income? If you bought a house ten years ago for \$5,000 and sold it yesterday for \$10,000, would the \$5,000 profit count as income for 1913?

If you bought 1,000 shares of stock at \$100 a share last September and sold it yesterday at \$110, would the \$10,000 profit be a part of your 1913 income?

No, in both instances. They should properly be classed as additions to capital, and capital is not in any sense income. One man might have a million dollars in a bank vault and still be not subject to an income tax, because his million wouldn't be earning a dollar.

Income implies time; capital does not. Income is something earned over a period of time, but the added value to the house was not in any sense earned. Nor was the increase in the price of 1,000 shares of stock earned.

If it were attempted to measure by an income yard stick the fluctuations in capital, no one would ever be able to tell exactly what his income was. Until you sell your house you do not know how much value has been added and the same is true of your stocks and bonds. You may guess, but there is no certainty.

Income is a definite and stated return upon labor and upon capital. The rent derived from a house is income. The added value to the house is capital. A man's salary is income, but his capacity to earn more salary is capital.

If you were to find a thousand dollars on the street, that would not figure as a part of your income for 1913. If you at once invested it so as to get 5 per cent. interest, the \$50 it would bring you would be part of your income for the year. If your father gave you a house, that wouldn't figure in your income account, but as soon as the house began to yield rent for you that would be income. The gift of the house would be an addition to your capital.

The courts make a clear distinction in the matter of income and capital. The trustee of an estate might invest \$100,000 in securities and in a year be able to sell them for \$110,000. If the trust instrument stipulated that he should distribute only income to the beneficiaries the court would not permit him to give them the \$10,000 profit derived from the sale of the securities. That would be capital and not income. The \$10,000 would have to be reinvested.

As the firing ceased I found myself sitting with my leg flung over the horn of my saddle and the hot blood pulsing through my toes. My overcoat was thrown open, my jacket flung wide, my flannel shirt and undershirt unbuttoned and my bare breast, wet with sweat, was cooling in the icy blast. I was even fanning my dripping face with my broad-brimmed slouch hat! Round me others were doing the same.

"And, by actual time, it had been less than three minutes since Colonel Mosby had given the order 'Charge!' to his frozen battalion."

TRIBE LEADS PECULIAR LIFE

Uriankhal at One Time Dwelled in Siberia, but Have Been Driven to China by Russians.

The Uriankhal are a poor, semi-nomadic tribe, who have been driven into the recesses of one of the most difficult and remote regions of Asia by stronger advancing hordes of Tartars and Siberian Russians. They used to dwell in better lands on the Siberian side, but now they are all within the Chinese empire in the peculiar mountain-locked basin around the sources of the Yenisei.

The existence of these people in this region is peculiar, says the Wide World Magazine. Long, long ago there was a race of people who inhabited the banks of the Yenisei in Siberia, who tilled the soil and worked metals. They made stone implements until they learned how to make bronze ones, and later they attained to the knowledge of iron. They covered the land with gigantic gravel-mounds, the burial-places of their chiefs; they drew pictures on the rocks, and wrote their strange picture language, thereby giving us a clue to their identity and helping us to know something about them.

Hordes of men from the south, however, drove them out of this good land, and they retreated to the far north, where they still exist. They live there in a bleak land of tundra, within the Arctic circle, and are called Samoyeds—primitive people who have returned almost to the status of the stone age. But a portion of the tribe remained for a time, and gradually retreated farther into the inaccessible forests to the south and east, where we now find the remnant in the remote corners of the Upper Yenisei basin. These are the Uriankhal, the forest-dwellers—or, as some call them, the wild Uriankut. Outside food, birch-bark and reindeer skin are their sole necessities. There is indeed the simple life!

ARE FAMOUS AS LINGUISTS

Germans Are Noted for Their Thorough Mastery of Languages—Take Up Study Early.

The Germans are famous for their thorough mastery of languages. The university graduates are expected to converse in Latin and to read Greek authors at sight. Even the pupils whose education has been confined to the public schools can generally use French without difficulty. The secret of this mastery, which is so unusual in this country, is the thoroughness of the study required.

An American delegate to an educational conference abroad last summer found a class of girls nine years old busy with two French verbs, and using them in all varieties of form in translating from German into French. In a class ten years old they were using all the regular verbs and the common parts of speech in the same way, analyzing, constructing and giving the rules in French.

At eleven years they were using the irregular verbs, memorizing French poems, writing compositions in French, and all the conversation of the classroom was in French. From this they pass to the higher French literature, thinking and talking wholly in French. A similar course is pursued in English.

CAUSE OF CHILD'S MISTRUST

Many Mothers Fail to Give Babes Satisfactory Answer When Questioned About Command.

The obedience of children is often made difficult by parental uncertainty, says the Ladies Home Journal. It is sometimes forgotten that obedience is a virtue for which the co-operation of two persons is essential; one to give the orders, the other to carry them out. The initial condition is a judicious, firm and well considered giving of orders. Nothing is so demoralizing to workmen or soldiers as a series of hasty, unadvised and contradictory commands. With all the willingness in the world the sense of distrust which is thus awakened suggests disobedience.

The trouble with many children who seem not to know how to obey is that their parents do not know how to command. The orders are given hastily and changed readily on petition. Even an unwillingness to obey is made sufficient reason for withdrawing the injunction. Some of the dis-

MOSES A GERM KILLER

STAYED PLAGUE THROUGH THE USE OF INCENSE.

Old Used Were Powerful Antiseptics and This Explains What Has Often Been Considered a Miracle.

Moses knew the secret of killing the germs in the air. This is made clear by the account of the staying of the plague as recorded in the Book of Numbers. In the sixteenth chapter of that book is the story of the awful plague that attacked the Israelites, then in the wilderness and the story, too, of the method by which its ravages were stopped. In verses 46 to 49 of that chapter is the following:

46. And Moses said unto Aaron, "Take a censer and put fire therein from the altar, and put on incense, and go quickly unto the congregation and make an atonement for them; for there is wrath gone out from the Lord; the plague is begun."

47. And Aaron took as Moses commanded, and ran into the midst of the congregation; and behold, the plague was begun among the people; and he put on incense and made an atonement for the people.

48. And he stood between the dead and the living, and the plague was stayed.

From the plain account of the text it appears that Aaron separated the men and women suffering from the plague from those not yet attacked, and then he piled the censer with incense and swung it between the hosts so that not a germ in the air could pass over from the plague stricken to those not yet attacked by the disease.

It is probable from the character of the attack as recorded in the Bible that this plague was something like the plagues which have appeared in late years in Europe, and later in China, that nasty cholera which seized upon its victims and slays them within a day.

It is well known among the modern chemists that the essential oils were freely used in the making of incense with which the censers were filled. One of the most modern and approved methods of disinfecting a room is to burn a sulphur candle in it, the fumes of the sulphur destroying the germs in the walls and crevices. The ancient Egyptians had taught the method of disinfecting with incense, and he hastened to instruct Aaron, probably suggesting to him precisely what drugs to put in the censers, so as to make the fumes absolute germicides.

This explains what has often been considered a miracle, but need be nothing more than the employment of scientific means for stopping the plague.

It is now believed that the burning of incense in many of the extremely ancient temples and other places of worship, like those of India, while made a part of the ceremony, was really instituted by the very wise priests of those ancient days, who understood the dangers of infection.

Especially before such shrines and in such temples as it was customary for the ancients to make annual pilgrimages, so did the priests realize that the thousands and thousands of pilgrims had come from various provinces and from all sorts of conditions of living, and the burning of the incense was in reality a precaution quite necessary for the prescription of the health of the crowds.

WOMEN TRUST THEIR MEMORY

Minds Made Retentive by Carrying Purse and Weakened by Pockets, Says a Shop Walker.

The shop walker held in his hand a woman's bag, which he was about to pass into safe keeping. It had just been picked up on the counter, and the question was whether its owner had proceeded to another department or whether she had left the shop.

That matter was soon settled. In a moment she was back, had smilingly identified her property and had gone, with these words: "I never really lose my bag, for if I leave it about I always know where I put it."

"Do you think that the fact that women and their pockets have been divorced for many a long year has strengthened the feminine memory?" the shop manager was asked, and he replied in the affirmative.

"Of course, we jog their recollection for them," he said. "In all those departments in which customers are likely to put their bags down, such as the costumes and millinery, and particularly the millinery, special attendants give them words of warning. Not that they are liable to forget them altogether, but because of the chance of light-fingered persons being about ready to pilfer when there is no one looking. But considering how women must rely upon their handbags for carrying everything portable, money, handkerchiefs, toilette adjuncts and the like, it is surprising how few derelicts we discover."

"The manufacturers help them to remember. There are bags that dangle from the little finger and bags with hand straps, bags that hang round the neck, and here is a bag that is part of a shoe, a little pocket, in fact, that will hold a few sovereigns. But women, as a rule, prefer to trust their memories, and I am sure they are learning to do so, with perfect safety to their possessions."

Tells of First Steam Bus.

Lady Dorothy Nevill, who remembered when sedan chairs were used, remembered also, and mentions in her "Reminiscences," the first London steam bus, which ran for the first time just 80 years ago. The inventor was Walter Hancock, and the first appearance of the vehicle, a cumbersome affair named the Era, created much excitement. It carried 14 passengers, and ran from Paddington to the Bank at a charge of 6d all the way. Its success led to the introduction of several other buses, but they were withdrawn in consequence of the turnpike acts

of 1840. "I saw Sir Moses Moneflore go in a sedan chair to the prince of Wales' garden party at Marlborough house in 1878," writes a correspondent. "Sir Moses was then ninety-three. The party was on Saturday, so his Jewish principles prevented him from using his horses, but the men were not his servants. They were not forced to labor. So it was all right."

Ants Build Skyscrapers.

West African anthills are veritable giants, frequently standing 40 feet high, says the Wide World. These anthills are shaped something like a sugar loaf and are divided inside into hundreds of tiny rooms. They have, needless to say, myriads of inhabitants and these are all busily occupied in various ways, forming tunnels, making roads, gathering food and watching over the eggs and youngsters. The natives are afraid to touch these hills, except from a distance, with firearms. The ants often make their strongholds around trees, and they are built very solidly, with sides sometimes 20 inches thick. The inside is hollow, and at the top there is a sort of attic. The "royal cell," where the queen ant lives, is always found on the ground floor. This good lady is a prisoner, but is carefully fed by her busy subjects, the eggs she lays being immediately carried away and deposited in "rooms" set apart for the purpose.

How He Saved Them.

Reference being made at a recent banquet to the wonderful inventions of children to escape paternal punishment, Governor Marshall was reminded of little Jimmy and his new skates.

The skates, the governor said, were given Jimmy at Christmas, but on account of the unsafe condition of the ice he was told not to attempt to try them. The pressure, however, soon became too great for the youngster, and hiding the skates in his coat one morning, he hustled for the pond. A half-hour later he returned dripping wet. "Where in the world have you been?" exclaimed mother on catching sight of her saturated child. "Didn't I tell you not to try those skates until the ice was safe?" "Don't whip me, mamma," exclaimed Jimmy. "I just saved three men and three women from drowning!" "You don't mean it!" was the wonderful response of mother. "Yes," returned the youngster, "they were just about to go on the ice when I broke through."

Man's Best Years.

Dr. Osler was a good deal past forty when he suggested that men do very little original or valuable work after that age, so that his judgment was not influenced by his personal interest. But Professor Munsterberg was over forty-nine when he gave fifty as about the high-water mark of a man's career, and Dr. Wiley, who is nearly sixty-nine, is confident that a man's best years are those following threescore—his best years for work. Aspirants for judicial positions have discovered that President Wilson will not appoint any man over sixty-five to be a judge, or any man who will not agree to retire at seventy. But no man over sixty when appointed could retire at seventy with pay, and some of our presidents have refused to appoint judges who were much over fifty-five.

Would Aid Social Reforms.

A sociologist of practical temper thinks that educational and social reforms can be helped greatly by corn muffins. Those who like corn muffins will instantly agree that he is right—whatever form his suggestions may take. It seems that he knows of a school teacher who wrought wonders in the blue grass region of Kentucky by teaching school children how to be clean and their parents how to cook corn muffins. In other words, the inhabitants had to be raised to the corn muffin stage. Will it be so easy to make those who believe themselves above it conform to its Spartan simplicity and unrefined palatability?

A Lack of Obstacles.

A Scotsman who has worked for many years on the railroads among the highlands of Scotland came to the United States in his later years and settled on a section of homestead land on the plains of the far west.

Soon after his arrival there was a project for a railway through the district. The Scotsman was applied to as a man of experience in such matters.

"Hoot, mon," he said to the spokesman of the delegation, "ye canna build a railway across this country."

"Why not?" Mr. Ferguson?" "Why not?" repeated Ferguson with an air of effectually settling the whole matter. "Why not? Dinna ye see the country's as flat as a floor, and ye hae nae place whatever to run your tunnels through?"—Youth's Companion.

Highest Phone System.

A telephone exchange three miles in the air, said to be the highest in the world, is in the meteorological observatory on the top of Mt. Rosa, in the Appennine Alps, 15,460 feet above sea level. At this elevation snow is always found, and advantage is taken of the high insulation given by dry snow, the wires in the last section, at the peak, being simply laid on the snow covered ground. To prevent breakage by glacier movements the line is carried through rings on the telephone poles. The poles are short and are taken down at the end of every summer season and replaced at the beginning of the following summer.

Tennyson and His Manuscripts.

Tennyson, like Mrs. Browning, was careless regarding his manuscripts. Some weeks after leaving his lodgings in Mornington place, Hampstead, he wrote from Bonchurch, telling Coventry Patmore that he could not find his "book of Elegies—a long, butcher-legged-like book," and asked him to make inquiries. Patmore went to Mornington place, and being allowed to search the poet's old rooms, found the book in a closet where Tennyson had kept his tea and bread and butter. It was the unpublished manuscript of "In Memoriam."

ALFALFA MOST PROFITABLE CROP

Adds Fertility to the Soil—Yields Three to Four Crops of Hay Each Year in the Corn Belt.

EXCELS EVERY OTHER CROP

The introduction of Alfalfa as a General Farm Crop in the United States Will Revolutionize Agriculture—Means More Live Stock, Better Soil and Larger Returns From the Crops That Follow.

By PROF. P. G. HOLDEN, Director Agricultural Extension Department International Harvester Co. of New Jersey.

Alfalfa Should be Grown on Every Farm

1. It is a profitable crop.
2. Increases farm values.
3. Excels every other crop in yield per acre in feeding value as a drouth resister as a soil enricher.
4. No harder to grow than clover.
5. Make a beginning—start now grow some alfalfa.

Repeated experiments made by the agricultural colleges, and the results obtained by the actual growers of alfalfa in the semi-arid sections of the west, throughout the corn belt states, and in the south and east, are conclusive evidence of the great value of alfalfa.

There are few farmers whose profits would not be increased greatly by raising alfalfa. Every farmer should aim to produce, as far as possible, his foodstuffs upon his own farm.

During the last few years, the area devoted to alfalfa has greatly increased in the region west of the Missouri river, and it is certain that there will be an equally rapid increase throughout the eastern and southern parts of the United States. Many of the attempts in the past to grow alfalfa in the humid regions have failed, but with our present knowledge of the requirements of the crop there will be little, if any, more trouble in securing a stand.

Alfalfa will soon be grown abundantly and profitably upon every farm. It is no more difficult to grow than clover and gives double the yield. The deep rooting habit of alfalfa enables it to resist drouth when clover, timothy, blue grass and other forage grasses die for want of moisture. Alfalfa roots grow deep into the soil—far beyond the roots of other plants.

Its drouth resisting power is of no greater importance than its great value as a soil enricher. The long roots bring phosphorus, potash and other plant foods from below and store them in the upper soil for the use of other plants. Experiments show greatly increased yields of other crops grown upon alfalfa soil.

Alfalfa is rich in protein the most essential element in feed to make tone, blood and muscle in growing animals.

Why We Need Alfalfa.

There is no combination of feeds so economical for the production of beef, pork, mutton, butter and eggs, as corn and alfalfa. Neither will give the best results alone. We need alfalfa because it balances up the corn ration and saves the large waste of starch which always takes place here corn is fed alone. We need alfalfa because we can by means of it grow on our own farms the protein more probably than we can buy it in feed stuffs. We need alfalfa because it feeds the soil and enables us to grow larger crops of corn and oats. We need alfalfa because it produces an average double the feed value per acre of clover or any other forage crop.

Advisable to Inoculate.

In regions where alfalfa has not been grown it is found to be necessary to inoculate the ground by sowing three or four bags of soil secured from a field where alfalfa or sweet clover has been grown for a number of years; or where it is more convenient, artificial culture, such as "nitragin," "Farmogerm," etc., may be applied. Where alfalfa has not been grown before it may make the difference between success and failure.

Alfalfa Essentials.

A well prepared, firm, solid seed bed, plenty of good barnyard manure, and fallow to kill the weeds, are most important. Lime? Yes, one to two loads per acre, and by all means inoculate. Ground too wet for corn is not suited for alfalfa.

Make a Beginning—Start Now.

Every farmer should try at least a small piece of alfalfa and if he does not succeed at first, try again and keep on trying until he does succeed. It is worth the while. If he works thoroughly done and at the proper time, you will most certainly succeed in securing a good stand; if the work is half done and out of season, you will just as certainly fail. Make a beginning—start now.

SAVE THE ALFALFA LEAVES.

Sixty Per Cent. of the Feeding Value of Alfalfa in the Leaves—Hay Should be Cut at Right Time and Cured so as to Preserve the Leaves.

Of the entire alfalfa plant, according to Kansas bulletin 155, the stalk comprises 80 per cent. and the leaf 40 per cent., whereas the quantity of the protein in the stalk is only 40 per cent., while the protein in the leaf is 60 per cent. Moreover only 20 per cent. of the fat is to be found in the

stalk, while 80 per cent. is in the leaf. It is, therefore, very important that alfalfa be harvested at the proper time and carefully handled so that all the leaves will be saved.

When possible to do so it is best to cut alfalfa late in the afternoon or evening. Dew or rain on the freshly cut alfalfa will not injure it. Where a tedder is used, it should be started in the morning as soon as most of the dew is off and before there is any danger of knocking off the leaves. It is often advisable to go over it more than once.

Alfalfa hay is harvested and cured in much the same way as clover, ex-

Save the Alfalfa Leaves

Proportion	%
Stalk	80
Leaf	40
Protein	
Stalk	40
Leaf	60
Fat	
Stalk	20
Leaf	80

cept that it should be cut as soon as the young sprouts or shoots start to grow at the base of the plant.

When alfalfa is left too long without cutting, the leaves fall off and the stems become woody, and the yield of the next crop is greatly reduced.

The Last Straw.

The small touring company had found business wretchedly bad, and many discontented murmurs went round.

"The advance booking in the next town is good," had been the manager's words, and it was only this hope that held the little company together—this and the promise that all arrears in salaries would there be settled.

At last, in the late hours of one Sunday the company reached the city of its hopes.

The manager stepped from the train and gazed over the railway station railings.

"What a glorious sunset!" he exclaimed, hoping thereby to raise the waning spirits of his company.

"Garry," yelled a passing youngster, "that's the theayter burnin' darn!"

Princes to Have "Movies."

A cinematograph theater is to be installed at Buckingham palace for the benefit of the younger members of the king's family and their friends. The primary reason for this decision is that the king and queen regard cinematograph entertainments of high educational value. A small salon has been set apart for the purpose, and the canvas will be comparatively small, but the apparatus will, of course, be of the best description, and the juniors of the family are keenly looking forward to having a picture palace on the spot.

Is Beer a Vegetable.

A vicar advertised for a servant a short time ago, and a country girl, with a fat, red face, answered the advertisement.

After the vicar had asked a few personal questions he said: "You know, we are all vegetarians here, and, of course, we should require you to be one. No meat, you know—simply vegetables."

She dropped her eyes, and for a time seemed deep in thought. "Well, what do you think?" asked the vicar, after a short time. "Well, sir," she replied, "it's like this. I don't mind so much about the meat; but before I take the place I should like to know if you—call beer a vegetable?" She was not engaged.

Primrose for Memory.

The primrose of old was credited with a medicinal as well as a superstitious value. Even now in some country parts a decoction of primrose leaves is supposed to restore a failing memory, and in 1654, when Culpeper wrote his London Dispensatory, the primrose was regarded as an almost universal panacea, curing "convulsions, falling sickness, palsies, etc.," and strengthening "the brain, senses and memory exceedingly." And even the healthy did not disdain to eat it, for primrose pastry was once a popular Lancashire delicacy.—London Chronicle.

Architectural Nondescripts.

It is the strangest thing that while churches, museums and the finest civic buildings are all more or less true to type, there is yet no finally accepted type for a shop. Were it not for their name plates and their plate-glass windows there would be nothing characteristic about most of them. Architecturally they are nondescript, expressing nothing.

Hustling Husband.

Ethel—Oh, Harry! I have bought such a love of a bonnet—a black feather, a white bird and such velvet bows! Isn't it becoming? And it cost—it isn't cheap—\$27.

Harry—Well, my dear, I am glad you like it; and I am sure it looks lovely. I have one dollar left in the bank and I think I can scramble around and get in the other \$12 tomorrow, and I'll put off the rest this month; so I guess we'll be all right. Give me a kiss, dear.—Puck.

ALFALFA

Alfalfa is rich in feeding value.

TO PROMOTE ALFALFA. Burlington to Run Combination Trains Through Southern Iowa and Northern Missouri—600 Alfalfa Lectures to Be Given in Two Weeks' Campaign—700 Automobiles to Be Used in the Work.

The Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railroad will run an alfalfa combination railway and automobile train for a two weeks' campaign, making about 60 stops in southern Iowa and northern Missouri, beginning July 28, 1913, from Des Moines.

The plan, as worked out by the Burlington in co-operation with the Agricultural Extension Department of the International Harvester Company of New Jersey and the agricultural colleges, is far in advance of any agricultural extension work ever carried on.

Will Stop at Sixty Points. Local committees at each of the 60 points on the railroad will arrange for five to ten automobiles to carry the speakers in all directions into the country to farm homes, school houses and inland towns within a radius of from four to ten miles, where alfalfa lectures will be given.

During the campaign over 600 alfalfa lectures will be delivered by the party to as many audiences, and from 500 to 700 automobiles will be brought into the service of this great educational movement.

These campaigns are conducted on a strictly co-operative basis. The people will provide: 1st. A guarantee of at least five to ten automobiles at each railroad stop to carry the speakers to the points in the country where meetings are to be held.

2nd. Halls suitable for the central meeting in towns where train stops.

3rd. Any community desiring a campaign must send in a request to the railroad, agricultural college co-operating, or to the Agricultural Extension Department, signed by a representative number of farmers and business men.

The railroad will provide: Sleeping cars and dining service for the alfalfa campaign party, and baggage and exhibit cars, literature, etc.

The Agricultural Extension Dept. will provide: 1st. Speakers.

2nd. Assistance in organizing and advertising campaign.

3rd. Educational charts and other equipment for lecture purposes, bulletins, literature, etc.

4th. Follow-up men, when possible, to assist the farmers in getting a start with alfalfa.

Hearty co-operation on the part of the people is absolutely necessary to make these campaigns successful.

Who is Responsible?

Glady's had been naughty, so naughty, in fact, that her mother was forced to have recourse to the time honored and only effective remedy in such cases.

This operation being successfully but painfully completed, the little girl sank into her mother's lap disconsolately.

"Mamma," she sobbed, "did gran'ma spank you when you was small?"

"Yes, dear; when I was naughty." "Oh!"

A minute's pause, then: "And did her mother," continued Glady's, "spank her?"

"Year, dear."

"And was she spanked, too, when she was naughty?"

"Yes."

Glady's gave a sigh of despair.

"Then who did start the silly custom."—Answers, London.

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Methodist Church
 Preaching every Sunday at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. Prayer meeting every Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock.
 T. C. SCHULER, D. D., Pastor.
 Sunday School every Sunday at 9:30 a. m.
 Junior League every Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock.
 MRS. MAUD THOMAS, Supt.
 Senior League every Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock.
 MRS. ERNEST STEINER, Pres.
 The public is cordially invited to all our services.

Lutheran Church
 Preaching every first and third Sunday in the morning at 11 o'clock, and every second, fourth and fifth Sunday in the evening at 7:30 o'clock.
 Sunday School every Sunday morning at 9:30 a. m.
 Prof. B. E. COPENHAVER, Supt.
 Services every Wednesday evening at 7:30 o'clock.
 The Boys' Junior Missionary Society meets every first Sunday evening at 7 o'clock.
 The Girls' Missionary Society meets every second Sunday immediately after the Sunday School service.
 You are cordially invited to attend all the services.
 RUFUS E. KERN, Pastor.

Baptist Church
 Preaching every Sunday morning and night, except first Sunday.
 Bible School every Sunday at 9:30 a. m.
 L. P. COLLINS, Supt.
 Prayer Meeting every Wednesday night.
 The B. Y. P. U. meets every Sunday afternoon at 7:00 o'clock.
 REV. E. M. HARRIS, Pastor.

Presbyterian Church
 Services first, second and fourth Sundays in each month—by supply.
 Sunday School each Sunday morning at 9:30.
 JAS. WHITE SHEFFEY, Supt.
 Prayer meeting every Wednesday night at 7:30.

SECRET ORDERS

Lynn Commandery, No. 9, Knights Templar
 Meets second Friday night in each month.
 R. K. SANDERS, E. C.
 JNO. A. GROUCELOSE, Recorder.

Marion Royal Arch Chapter, No. 54
 Meets first Monday in each month.
 H. A. MILLER, H. P.
 L. P. COLLINS, Secretary.

Masonic Lodge, No. 31, A. F. & A. M.
 Meets third Monday in each month.
 S. J. CARSON, W. M.
 J. SHEFFEY PENDLETON, Secretary.

COUNTY DIRECTORY

Hon. F. B. Hutton, Judge Circuit Court.
 S. W. Kent, Clerk.
 Geo. F. Cook, Commonwealth's Att'y.
 J. L. C. Anderson, Treasurer.
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 Term: The 1st Monday in January, March, May, September and November.

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Why Not Conserve Wild Men?
 (From the Springfield (Mass.) Republic.)

What do you do with the intractable uncivilized races is a problem, but it is certain that some better way can be found than extermination. Take the fight at Bagnak, for example, of which the papers lately arriving from the Philippines gave graphic details. One will search the annals of war in vain for more heroic fighting than this last stand of Amil and his men. "Worthy of a better cause," their Manila chronicler calls their bravery, but resistance to invasion has always been deemed a good cause—it was good enough for Leonidas and his 300, who could do no better than Amil's Joloanos in fighting till the last man fell.

And why should invasion be necessary? An island has been dedicated to wild birds, islands are being offered for blue foxes, enthusiasts propose reserving a tropical island for tigers and other big game. Why should not an island here and there be left to wild specimens of man? Isolated, they can do no harm; a tin gunboat can prevent piracy, and if strangers keep away they will not be hurt—well disposed strangers like missionaries and R. L. Stevenson manage to win the friendship of the fiercest natives.

There is no reason why everybody should be civilized, and there is no reason why we should not segregate and save interesting races which are incapable of civilization. The white man's bullet exterminated Amil and his band, the white man's diseases are exterminating the mild Kanakas. Was it worth while? Millions are spent on museums, why not dedicate some islands as museums of primitive races?

Ice Cream Supper.
 The Falling Water Baptist Sunday School will give an ice cream supper at Attoy on August 23rd. The public is cordially invited.

There were seventy-one tickets sold at the Marion station of the Norfolk and Western Railway for the excursion train that was run to Roanoke on Tuesday.

CAMPAIGN FOR ALFALFA

Object of the Work and Results Obtained—Some of the Prominent Features.

GOING TO THE FARM HOMES

Thirteen Campaigns Have Been Carried on in Michigan, Ohio and Illinois—Holden's Plan Meets Warm Reception With the Farmers.

Prof. P. G. Holden, director of the Agricultural Extension Department of the International Harvester Company of New Jersey, has planned and put into operation a new method of extending agricultural knowledge. Holden was the originator of agricultural demonstration trains; of agricultural short courses, and many other effective plans, through the agency of which millions of dollars have been added to the agricultural wealth of this country.

The latest plan of Holden is to place alfalfa upon every farm. There are three prominent features in his plan:

- (1) The introduction of a comparatively new crop into the Corn Belt, Southern and Eastern states.
- (2) Going direct to the homes of the farmers, where meetings are held in the fields, and success and failure discussed according to local conditions.
- (3) The use of that most modern vehicle—the automobile.

Purpose of Campaign.
 The primary purpose of the campaign is to show the American farmer that alfalfa is the most profitable crop he can grow; that it can be grown profitably upon every farm; that it enriches the soil; increases farm values; stimulates live stock growing and dairying; produces double that of other hay crops, and is better feed.

Thirteen campaigns have thus far been successfully conducted in Michigan, Ohio and Illinois.

Some of the Results.

Results of the Kent county (Mich.) campaign are:

- (1) Six thousand farmers visited at their homes during a five-day campaign.
- (2) Thirty-two meetings held.
- (3) Three hundred and seventy-five miles traveled by the Alfalfa Automobile Train.
- (4) One hundred and thirty-six alfalfa talks made by the Holden staff of alfalfa lecturers.
- (5) Many applications for similar campaigns from all parts of the United States.

The Kent county campaign has been followed by campaigns in Allegan, Barry, Grand Traverse and St. Clair counties, Michigan; Van Wert, Marion, Fulton, Williams and Champaign counties, Ohio; and Sangamon, DuPage and Kane counties, Illinois.

Great Meeting in Ohio.

At one meeting in Ohio upon the farm of Joseph E. Wing, near Median, nearly 4,000 people gathered from all parts of Ohio and adjoining states to learn more about alfalfa. At this great meeting the Ohio State Alfalfa Growers' association was organized. Over 300 automobiles made up the alfalfa train. It is recorded as the greatest agricultural assemblage in the history of Ohio. Other Ohio counties where the work has been taken up report success on every hand.

Sangamon and Kane counties, Illinois, have both conducted great campaigns. At one meeting in Williams-ville, Ill., over 1,200 farmers came to hear the alfalfa lecturers.

In all of these campaigns which were conducted within a period of about two months nearly 50,000 farmers have been reached with the gospel of alfalfa.

As a result also of the campaign work it is conservatively estimated that 200,000 acres of alfalfa will be seeded during this and the coming season.

Such is the result of the initial work of campaigning for alfalfa, but vastly more than this tangible result has been accomplished. Every farmer throughout the region where the work was conducted is talking about alfalfa. The co-operation of the schools in the territory is a very important and effective feature. School officials, from the highest to the lowest, have never failed to appreciate the opportunity.

Professor Holden has expressed himself as considering it the most wonderful experience and the most beneficial trip from the farm standpoint that he has ever taken.

But this is not all—wherever the farmers of any community are interested in the growing of alfalfa, when possible a follow-up man, thorough in his knowledge of alfalfa culture, will be sent out to assist them in getting a start. He will live with the farmers and aid them in solving the problems at home. He will go from farm to farm upon request and study success and failure.

Before the coming of 1914 campaigns will have been conducted in every part of the United States and Canada. Interest is growing so rapidly that many counties have organized campaigns and undertaken the work without assistance from the outside.

Explanatory.
 Old Isaacs (entering unannounced)
 —Vat you mean by hotting mine daughter in your lap—hey?
 Young Rosenbaum—Vell, her muter said she was worth her weight in gold, undt I was shunt doing a leedle calculating—dot's all—Puck.

Those Paris Styles.
 "I see that hand-painted dresses are the latest style from Paris."
 "Yes; and now the futurists and cubists will make their fortunes."—Judge.

ALFALFA

Alfalfa should be grown on every farm. Make a beginning—start now.

ALFALFA ENRICHES THE LAND

Besides Producing More Abundant Harvests Alfalfa Adds Plant Food to the Soil for the Use of Other Crops.

Alfalfa enriches the soil. The roots of the alfalfa plant penetrate 12 to 35 feet into the soil—far beyond the reach of corn, wheat, oats and other shallow rooting plants. In this way potash, phosphorus and other elements of plant food are drawn up from below through the roots of the alfalfa plant and stored in the upper soil for the use of other crops. The experiment set forth in the accompanying chart was made in Canada, where it was found that alfalfa

Alfalfa Enriches the Land

	Wheat	Bu. Per Acre
Alfalfa Sod	61.8	
Timothy Sod	42.	
Barley		
Alfalfa Sod	30.	
Timothy Sod	20.	
Corn		
Alfalfa Sod	24.	
Timothy Sod	18.	

sod yielded 61.5 bushels of wheat per acre, as compared with 42 bushels on timothy sod.

Barley yielded 30 bushels per acre on alfalfa sod, and only 20 bushels on timothy sod. Canada is not a corn country, yet the experiments show similar results. Alfalfa sod yielded 24 bushels per acre of corn, as compared with 18 bushels on timothy sod. This is only one of many such experiments which give the same results, proving alfalfa to be a soil enriching crop.

ALFALFA MOST VALUABLE CROP.

Per Acre Value Five Times More Than Clover—Some Wisconsin Censuses Figures Which Talk for Themselves.

According to the 1910 census of the hay crop, the state of Wisconsin grew 18,000 acres of alfalfa, which averaged 2.8 tons per acre for the entire state, and the average acre value of the crop was \$31.00. During the same year the combined acreage of timothy and clover averaged 1.6 tons per acre, valued at \$14.00. It costs no more to grow an acre of alfalfa than it does to grow an acre of timothy or clover. The average cost of growing an acre of clover or timothy is approximately \$10.00. Thus the farmer would clear \$14.00 per acre in growing these crops, whereas if he grew alfalfa he would make a profit of \$21.00 per acre, or

Alfalfa Most Valuable Forage Crop

Wisconsin Hay Crop, 1910

	Acreage	Av. Yield Per Acre	Value
Alfalfa	18,000	2.8 Tons	\$31
Timothy	767,000	1.4 "	14
Clover	119,800	1.7 "	14
Timothy and Clover	1,600,000	1.6 "	14

over five times the income received from any one of the other hay crops. The latest reports from Wisconsin show nearly 40,000 acres seeded to alfalfa with an average of about four tons to the acre.

ALFALFA RICH IN PROTEIN

With 12.3 Per Cent. of Digestible Protein, Alfalfa Surpasses Even Wheat Bran in Feeding Value.

Alfalfa has high feeding value, as shown by the chart below, taken from California Bul. No. 132. This is due to its digestibility and its composition. Alfalfa is rich in digestible protein which is the bone and muscle building element. It is also rich in ni-

ALFALFA RICH IN DIGESTIBLE PROTEIN

	%
ALFALFA	12.3
WHEAT BRAN	11.2
OATS	9.5
CORN	7.5
CLOVER	7.5
TIMOTHY	2.5
CORN FODDER	2.5
CORN SILAGE	1.3
OAT STRAW	1.2
WHEAT STRAW	.4

trogen, the component of protein, but protein is the costly food element. It is absolutely necessary for the production of milk and for young growing animals. Pigs will starve on corn alone. All animals must have frame building food as well as fat producing food, such as corn.

Alfalfa with corn makes a perfectly balanced ration, supplying the animal with an abundance of bone, flesh and fat giving material.

A Chemist's Monument.

A monument to Chemist Berthelot is being finished by Sculptor Saint-Marceau, and it is designed to be erected only a short distance away from the laboratory where he worked. The funds were secured by international subscription. The subject of a memorial to W. T. Stead is being considered by his English associates and will probably take the form of some sort of an institution for women, as he was always greatly interested in the cause of woman. It is also likely that a monument will be erected on the Thames embankment.

HEART OF MUCHACHA

By CHARLES W. CUNO.

For the past two trips the stage that carried the bullion sacks from the Golden Nugget mine to Sonora had been robbed by a lone highwayman. Haskell, superintendent of the mine, stood at the window of his dingy little assay office and revolved the matter in his mind.

Another consignment was ready for its trip down the mountain side and its immediate shipment was imperative. The guard that had been sent with the bullion had each time proved himself a coward. Haskell knew not whom to send.

Into the range of his vision came the graceful figure of Dolores, daughter of Sonora Valdes, the half-Mexican boarding house keeper. She was the one beautiful thing in all that barren wilderness.

"Muchacha," little child, her mother called her still, although she had grown into slender womanhood. And "Muchacha" she was called by all the rough, tender-hearted miners in the camp. They worshiped her, perhaps the one thing Mexican that they did not hate in the whole district of Sonora. But of all of them there was but one upon whom she would even cast a glance.

"The Boy," they called him. He had drifted in from no one knew where, a reckless daredevil, whose face was so fair and boylike in contrast to their rough skins that "The Boy" seemed as natural to say as if he really had not reached man's estate.

And it was to meet "The Boy" that Dolores was tripping down the steep trail to the mine tunnel.

The moment Haskell saw her, an idea popped into his head.

He opened the door. "Muchacha!" he called. "Muchacha!"

The girl came obedient to his call.

"Will you tell El Senor 'Boy' that I wish to see him," he said in Mexican patois.

"Is it that the senor wished him to go with the bullion tomorrow?" Haskell smiled. "Hush! Not a word to anyone," he said. "But how did you guess it, Muchacha?"

"Listen, noble senor," she said, stubbornly, "he must not go, for if he is killed, I will be as one dead. My heart will be broken. Listen, senor, have you forgotten the day that I warned you of ugly Pedro and his wicked knife?"

Haskell's face softened. "No, Muchacha mia, that I have not," he said, earnestly. "You saved my life that day. I said then if ever you should ask of me a favor that I could grant I would grant it. I will keep my promise, but if you ask this of me whom can I get to take the bullion to Sonora?"

"I, Gran' Senor, it is I that will do it." "You!" he exclaimed, incredulously. "Think you I cannot shoot?" she cried, fearful, now that she had made the resolve, that her request would not be granted. "Look!" She seized the pistol that hung in the holster by his side and leveled at a bald eagle that hovered almost overhead. At the first shot the bird paused in its flight, quivered and an instant after came tumbling earthward.

"Is the senor convinced?" she cried. "I am brave and besides, would the bandit hurt a woman?" she queried.

"If you insist, Muchacha, I cannot refuse you. It shall be as you say, but—but, my heart misgives me. I—I—if I could leave this cursed place I would go myself."

"I will not be hurt, and I have your promise, have I not?" she cried gayly. Tomorrow it is at nine, then? And, laughingly shaking her finger at him, "tell it to no one. Good night, senor. Buenas Noches."

The next day the stage rumbled away with but one occupant, Muchacha and her bullion sacks. To her side the superintendent had strapped his pistol. Down through the canyon the stage rumbled, and the cowardly driver whipped up his horses, for it was just around the next bend that the robber had last held up the stage.

The horses rounded the bend in safety and the driver was just drawing a long breath of relief when—Ping!—the off horse fell with a bullet through his heart. The stage stopped with a lurch and as it did so a masked man sprang from the shelter of a rock and advanced toward the stage, a pistol leveled in either hand.

An instant afterward the door of the stage opened and Muchacha stood in the doorway. As she did so a spurt of flame came from the pistol in her hand and the bandit fell dead. Laughingly she ran to the prostrate form and snatched away the mask.

Her hand sought her heart. She reeled. She almost cried out. It was "The Boy."

A moment only did the shock weaken her. She turned and walked steadily to the stage.

"Vamos drive on!" she cried. "We must be in Sonora by three o'clock."

The monastery at Sonora holds a sister whose face is strangely like that of "Muchacha."

(Copyright, by Daily Story Pub. Co.)

CONCLUDED SHE LOVED HIM

Wealth and High Social Position Didn't Lower Him in Her Estimation.

"O, mamma! It has really happened, and—he—young Simpkins, you know—has really—O, mamma!"
 "Dear child! I thought he stayed dreadfully long last night. He really proposed?"
 "He sure did, and I—well, of course, I told him I would give him my answer later, and he's coming again tonight. What shall I say?"
 "It all depends, dear, on whether you really love him or not, and—I had your father look up his father in Bradstreet's yesterday and he's Al there. Your father thinks he is worth a good million at least, and Edward is the only child. Of course, if you love him and—"
 "He isn't very handsome or—"
 "My dear child, looks are not every-

thing. Far from it! You know he has two autos, and one of them a limousine that never cost a penny less than six thousand.

"So he has! And papa will never be likely to get me an auto."
 "I doubt it. But, of course, you mustn't think of marrying him unless you love him, and—he would probably take you to Europe on your wedding trip, and he belongs to two of the most exclusive clubs and his family has the entire to the best society, and your papa says that he has an allowance of a thousand a month; and of course, being the only child, he is sure to come in for a large fortune in time, and—but do you feel that you really love him?"

"Yes, mamma. I think I do."
 "Dear child! Then accept him when he comes this evening. Mamma is so glad that her one little girl can give her heart with her hand when she marries. It is so dreadful to marry without love, you know."—Puck.

PIANO KEYS MADE OF MILK

Substitute for Ivory Found to Be More Endurable and is Extensively Used in Manufacturing.

It is a little known fact that the most delightful music at the present day is produced by playing on milk, says London Answers.

The supply of ivory nowadays does not, to a great extent, meet the demand. Strange as it may sound, skim milk forms a substitute. It is used for making the keyboards of pianos, and in appearance this hardened substance is hardly distinguishable from ivory.

What is more, it is much less expensive, and its durability nearly double.

Syrillit, as the skim milk ivory is named, is a practically new invention, but at the present time thousands of gallons of separated milk are daily transformed into one of the most useful materials of modern invention.

The milk is not mixed with any other substance, but, after being purified, it is compressed, so that all the moisture is extracted, and the substance becomes hard and dry.

Practically in every part of the globe this product is now used. It is turned into umbrella handles, buttons, photograph frames, etc. The comb making industry especially appreciates its worth as it can be made to look like horn. Its nonflammability is another of its assets.

Too Much Like Home.

Two burglars made all arrangements to rob a certain house. The night chosen for the deed was wet and muddy. One remained on guard at the front, while the other entered and started upstairs. His boots, which were wet and very much in need of repair, made a soggy squeak as each slowly measured step was made. A female voice was heard from one of the rooms calling to him in a very authoritative tone:

"You go right downstairs and take those boots off. I'm tired of having to clean up mud and dirt after you. March right down and take them off."

The burglar marched down and when he joined his companion he said:

"I can't rob that house, Bill; it seems too much like home."

To Write Well.
 For a man to write well, there are required three necessities:
 To read the best authors, observe;

the best speak of his own style. In style, to consist, be written, and after. He must first think on matter, then choose to examine the weight of it, take care in placing and matter and words, that the tion be comely, and to do diligence, and often.

No matter how slow the style first, so it be labored and accurate, seek the best, and be not glad of forward conceits or first words that offer themselves to us, but judge of what we invent and order what we approve.

His Name.
 "Why do you call that cat Plutarch?"
 "On account of his numerous lives."

Have You a Little Money Now and Then?

Do you keep it in an absolutely safe place? Or do you spend it as fast as it comes—perhaps a little faster?

A SUGGESTION

Deposit your income as received in this bank; pay all your bills by checks, contract only such obligations as will enable you to get ahead and keep ahead; enjoy the supreme satisfaction of seeing your balance grow.

That is the way to your success, and it leads you into the door of

THE MARION NATIONAL BANK

MARION, VA.
 Capital \$40,000.00 Surplus \$25,000.00
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 FRUITS AND
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We pay highest market price for Country Produce, Cash.

Canned Fruits of all kinds.
 A fancy line of Headley's Candies. Fresh stock received every week.

C. A. PICKLE & CO.

MARION, VIRGINIA

TOWN LOTS

FOR SALE

I have just finished laying off a number of town lots at the west end of Marion, adjoining and immediately south of the Sexton Addition.

These Lots Are Large

With Good Street Frontage
 Fine Drainage

and will have convenient and ample access from Main and Cherry Streets. I have placed reasonable prices on the lots, and will sell them on

EASY TERMS

Will take pleasure in showing them to prospective buyers. Map can be seen at my office.

WM. C. PENDLETON

MARION, VIRGINIA

BAR MEXICAN ENVOY

to Receive Gen. Diaz—U. S. Interested in the Attitude.

Tokyo, Aug. 12.—The Japanese government intimated today to the Mexican government that it would not receive General Felix Diaz as special envoy to Japan to express the thanks of Mexico for Japanese participation in the Mexican centennial. It declared that it would receive General Diaz only as a private individual. The Diaz party left Seattle yesterday for Vancouver, whence they planned to sail on Wednesday.

Attracts U. S. Attention.

Washington, Aug. 12.—Japan's intimation to Mexico that it would receive General Felix Diaz, only as a private individual and not as a special envoy, attracted widespread comment in official quarters.

Coming at a time when negotiations are proceeding between Japan and the United States on the California alien land question, this action of Japan toward Mexico was generally construed as showing a desire on the part of Japan to avoid anything open to the construction of being unfriendly to the United States.

Color Blindness

Professor Bateson in lecturing to the Royal Institution of "Heredity of Sex," related some curious facts which had been discovered as the result of examining several generations of a family in which color blindness appeared.

A color blind woman was very rarely found, and she was always the daughter of a color blind man. Her sons and daughters would be normal, but if her daughter had sons they would be found to be normal and color blind in equal numbers.

A curious anomaly with reference to color blindness appeared in twin girls. They were exactly alike in appearance, but one girl was color blind and the other not. No explanation of this exception has been found.

Professor Bateson said that there was a popular belief that sons in certain respects took after their mothers and daughters after their fathers. Within a reasonable range of speculation this was so. As to sons taking after their mothers, they saw this in the experience of their own families.—London Cor. Yew York Times.

Where Pins Go.

(From Answers.)

For many years the world has been baffled by the problems of where the pins go that are turned out in millions of millions by the pin factories.

But the problem seems to have been solved at last. A Paris scientist, Dr. Xavier, has been experimenting on pins, hair pins and needles by the simple process of watching a few. He states that they practically disappear into thin air by changing into ferric oxide, a brown rust that is soon blown away in dust.

An ordinary hairpin took only 154 days to blow away. A steel nib lasted just under fifteen months. A common pin took eighteen months to vanish. A polished needle defied the ravages of the atmosphere longest, taking two and a half years to disappear.

So the reason why the world is not a foot deep in the pins it buys is, it seems, exactly the same which makes an iron surface scale off when exposed for a long time to the atmosphere without the protection of paint.

Mr. and Mrs. Coyner Entertain.

Mr. and Mrs. E. K. Coyner entertained on last Friday in honor of their niece, Miss Gertrude Coyner. A number of the young ladies and gentlemen of Marion were present and played "500." Dainty refreshments were served and greatly enjoyed by the guests.

Green First.

An Irishman who was too old for active work was offered the position of crossing tender at a small railroad station. He looked dubious as the duties of the office were explained to him and the meaning of the various flags was clearly stated.

"In the case of danger with a train coming, of course, you wave the red flag," said his friend, proceeding with his explanation. A hard old hand grasped his arm.

"Man, dear, it'll never do," said Patrick, shaking his head solemnly. "I could never trust meself to remember to wave a red flag when there was a green wan handy."—Current Literature.

A Popular Belle.

"She complains that there was very little ice during the winter." "Why did that bother her so much?" "Well, she had promised to let seven different men teach her to skate, and there was so little ice that she only got about half way down the list."

The wholesale slaughtering of calves doubtless contributes to the high price of beef. The Newport News Press says: It is reported in a North Carolina newspaper that Randolph county is butchering 1,000 calves a year, which have a market value of \$4,000. If these calves were pastured on a blue grass farm, in three or four years each would weigh 1,500 pounds and at 7-1-4 cents a pound would bring the owner \$108.75 on the hoof. Present prices are even higher than that, and the calves which are sold at \$4,000 if brought to maturity, would be worth more than \$108,750.

A. B. BROOKS, Pastor.

CHESTNUT BLIGHT CAME FROM CHINA

Is Now Threatening Chestnut Timber of Virginia.

Washington, Aug. 8th.—What experts regard as one of the most important discoveries made by the department of agriculture in recent years became known today when Frank Meyer, one of the department explorers cabled that he had discovered the chestnut blight disease in China. In the eastern United States this blight has destroyed about fifty million dollars worth of timber.

The value of Mr. Meyer's discovery, it was said lies in the fact that it proves that the disease is an important one and not native to this country. It has been contended that it was useless to fight it because it was a native growth and liable to break out anywhere in the country.

Mr. Meyer cabled the department that he found the Chinese chestnut trees around San Tun Ling, Chi Li province infected with the blight which started in this country in 1904.

In China it does not appear to be so virulent, probably because the chestnuts of China are of different species from those of this country.

According to a statement today by Dr. Haven Metcalf, in charge of the work for the department of agriculture this discovery proves that there are states in this country which not already infected have hopes of saving their millions of dollars worth of chestnut timber, or at least of holding back indefinitely the progress of the blight, which has been moving westward through Pennsylvania and southward along the Alleghenies into Virginia. If a vigorous fight is continued, he thinks that Virginia, West Virginia, the Carolinas and other states to the west and south may save most of their chestnut trees. The San Jose scale which did many millions of dollars worth of damage to the orchards of this country, many of which it wiped out entirely, also came from China.

For Good of State

(Virginia Gazette.)

Progressive Democracy won half a victory in Tuesday's primary. The overwhelming election of J. Taylor Ellyson for Lieutenant Governor, standpatter for standpatters, indicates that Virginia is only half progressive and that it is content to meander along for another four years with a millstone about its neck. It is significant that his vote is apparently larger than it was four years ago, although the reason for his retirement is more apparent now than it has ever been, since he is one of the rocks upon which Virginia Democracy has been splitting for many years.

The defeat of Brown for Commissioner of Agriculture was brought about by the zeal of Governor Mann. Before the Governor attacked Mr. Koerner, Brown was leading him in this section and throughout the state. The wide unpopularity of Governor Mann turned hundreds of votes to Koerner. The voters believed that the Governor was fighting Koerner because the latter had checkmated him in his personal ambitions. The day the Governor attacked Koerner the tide turned his way and never receded. Had the primary been two weeks later Brown would hardly have been in the race. So much for the unpopularity of Governor Mann.

However, the victory of John Garland Pollard is significant in more ways than one, and while he did not make his fight on the issue of machine or anti-machine, but rather upon his merits, he was looked upon as the representative of the progressive Democracy. Undoubtedly, he was elected by machine votes, for he received many of them in this section. Most of the voters here did not consider factions, but cast their votes for the men they honestly believed most capable, which, after all, is the only true standard. Until men are chosen upon their merits and ability, rings galore will flourish and to destroy one means only the construction of another.

The defeat of Williams for Attorney General will redound to the good of Virginia. Besides being a standpatter and retrogressionist, Mr. Williams was a "little politician," who would not hesitate to prostitute the public school system to further his personal and political ends. He was not abreast of the times and was, outside of J. Taylor Ellyson, the most discordant note in Virginia politics. It is well for the party and the State that he will not be in office again.

STOCKHOLDERS MEETING.

To the Stockholders of The Mathieson Alkali Works: The annual meeting of the stockholders of The Mathieson Alkali Works will be held at the office of the Company in Saltville, Va., on Thursday, the fourth day of September, 1913, at two o'clock p. m. for the election of Directors, and for the consideration of any other business which may properly be brought before said meeting.

JOHN RUSSELL GLADDING, Secretary.

FOR SALE

A nice, modern 8-room house, corner of Chestnut and Strother streets. One acre in lot, good fruit of many varieties, and all outhouses new. Property will be sold cheap.

For further information address

Box 238, Marion, Va.

Mrs. B. H. Eller will leave next Tuesday for Atlantic City, where she will spend several days. She will then go to New York where Miss Spellman will join her, and together they will select Mrs. Eller's stock of Fall and Winter millinery.

Mrs. E. F. Houston, Mr. and Mrs. Roy Houston, Mr. Zan Britton and sister, Miss Agnes, left Monday for Washington state. Mr. and Mrs. Roy Houston expect to return in about two months. Mr. Britton and sister will remain in Washington for the winter.

NEW TAILORED SUITS AND NEW FALL COATS

Are Now on Display and Being Sold Every Day

—AT—

Collins Bros' Dept. Store

Make Your Selection Now

Fine Land for Trucking

No. 98. 42½ acres of fine land, dwelling and outbuildings, located ½ mile from Marion. For sale at the price of \$4,650.00. This is an ideal piece of property for trucking and general farming. Situated on a splendid road and convenient to the freight depot and to the city market. Come and see about this property at once.

No. 99. 96 acres of land, crops, stock and all personal property, except specifically reserved; splendid dwelling, large yards and beautiful trees, barns, stables and outbuildings of every description; located on a wide rock road; in calling distance of schools and churches and within ½ mile of the N. & W. depot, six miles from Marion, Va.; all for even \$12,000.00. Terms to suit purchaser. This is a golden opportunity to get a fine piece of land with proper location, in a most prosperous community where land is bought and paid for in a few years from the annual yield of crops. Write us or come to see us now.

GOOLSBY REALTY COMPANY

Office in Court House,

MARION, VIRGINIA

THE BANNER FARM

Of the Shenandoah Valley

This farm is located 2 1-2 miles from Stuart's Draft, on N. & W. Railroad, in Shenandoah Valley, every foot limestone land of the best quality, located immediately on public highway, the land lays exceedingly well (none steep), every field has running water, fenced with wire and rails, contains 137 1-2 acres, 125 cleared, balance in timber, 50 acres in old blue grass sod, 7 acres in orchard 10 years old. A conservative estimate of crops would be 2 tons of hay, 50 to 60 bushels of corn, and 20 to 25 bushels of wheat, running water in every field.

Improvements

10 room stone house, splendid condition, new metal roof, fine basement, large yard, well fenced, lovely shade of locust and walnut, spring near house, price on good, easy terms, \$12,500. This farm would be cheap at \$15,000. Photographs (not kodak pictures,) sent on application.

We have 100 farms photographed and will send them out to prospective purchasers. Write for further information.

F. W. CRAIG & COMPANY

Bear Building,

ROANOKE, VA.

BARGAINS

—IN—

BUGGIES AND SURRIES

ON account of the large demand for automobiles, The Babcock Company, as well as other buggy manufacturers, found themselves overstocked on a number of standard styles of buggies and surries.

To work off this surplus stock, The Babcock Company and The Durant Dort Carriage Company, both of whose lines we have sold for years, offered us such unusual inducements that we have just put in

TWO MORE CARS

and now have the nicest and fullest lines of buggies and surries we have ever carried.

We are giving our customers the benefit of all the reduction in price, and if you need anything in this line we will sell you if you look at our stock.

We also carry a very fine line of BUGGY HARNESS. We are exclusive agents for STUDEBAKER Automobiles in Smyth, Washington and western part of Wythe counties.

Studebaker 25, \$ 885.00
Studebaker 35, \$1290.00

Completely Equipped. Both Models in Stock

Jas. L. Vance & Company, Inc.

CHILHOWIE, VA.

D. I. President E. H. COPENHAVER, Vice-President
JAS. WHITE SHEFFEY, Cashier

The Bank of Marion

Incorporated 1874

Capital \$61,650.00

Surplus and Undivided Profits, more than 70,000.00

MARION,

VIRGINIA

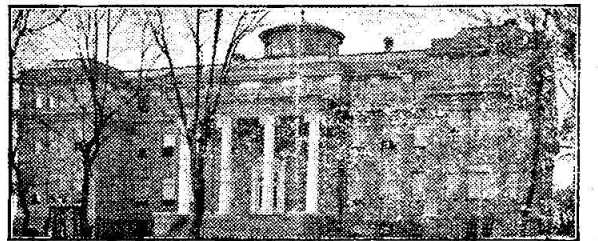
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You can buy Spring Goods at your own price

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MARION COLLEGE

And School of Music

MARION,

VIRGINIA

For Young Ladies

Noted for attractive home life and development of beautiful Christian character. President's family lives in college building. Established reputation for thorough work in class-room. Able faculty of college and university training. New building and equipment. Steam heat, electric lights, and sanitary plumbing. Preparatory and college courses. Music, art, expression, physical culture, domestic science, with practice kitchen. New physical and chemical laboratory. \$175 pays board and tuition for school year; \$200 with music or art. Low cost made possible through gifts from church and friends of Christian education. Students received from any part of the United States for permanent care, during school year and vacation. Next session begins September 18th, 1913.

For catalogue, or other information, address
REV. HENDERSON N. MILLER, A. M., Ph. D., President,
for MISS MAY SCHERER, Secretary,
Marion, Virginia.

Service-Giving Rugs

At Much Less than Worth

A special sale that is sure to interest every housekeeper who has need of new Floor Covering.

The spring house cleaning has, more than likely, revealed worn places in the carpets now in use. Some of these may be covered with new, small rugs; in other rooms you may desire new room-size rugs. This week's sale will prove most opportune, in that you may secure exactly what you desire, and at a considerable saving in price.

Rug Rugs—pretty colorings, serviceable quality: 25x50 inches, reduced to 75c; 30x60 inches, reduced to \$1; 36x72 inches, reduced to \$1.30; 47 feet, reduced to \$2.50; 6x9 feet, reduced to \$3.75; 8x10 feet, reduced to \$6.
9x12 feet Fibre Rugs, reduced to \$10.75.
9x12 feet Tapestry Brussels Rugs, reduced to \$8.25.
9x12 feet Axminster Rugs, reduced to \$19.50.
9x12 feet Axminster Rugs, reduced to \$17.75.
9x12 feet Wilton Velvet Rugs, reduced to \$34.25.
9x12 feet Wilton Rugs, one-piece, reduced to \$36.75.

THURMAN & BOONE CO., Inc.

"The Big Store"
ROANOKE, VIRGINIA

Every dollar's worth of Royal Fence on a farm increases its selling value many-fold



What is being done today in thousands of cases? Run down farms are being bought up, fenced, fertilized and otherwise improved and worked or sold at handsome profit.

Of all farm improvements, woven wire fence costs the least and enhances value most

Royal Fence is made of heavy, hard, stiff steel wire, the strongest and best possible to produce for fencing purposes. The stay or upright wires are continuous from top to bottom of the fence, and secured to the horizontal wires by the Royal loop. Being wrapped around the horizontal wires entirely within the tension curves, the stays are rigidly held in place and side slipping prevented. The whole forms a fabric of the greatest strength and ample flexibility, the best of the continuous stay fences.

STALEY-GREEVER HARDWARE CO.

MARION, VIRGINIA